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CEMA TECHNOLOGICAL SESSION HELD IN SOFIA

AU041427 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Apr 87 p 6

[Text] Onyan Doynov, member of the Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council, yesterday received the leaders of the delegations which attended the session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Field of New Materials and Technologies for Their Production and Processing.

Questions pertaining to the implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Countries for the Period up to 2000 and matters concerning mutual cooperation in this priority sector were discussed during the session.

The third session of the commission held in Sofia was concluded by signing a protocol.

For 3 days delegations from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, and the CSSR reviewed methods pertaining to the improvement of efficiency in cooperation as regards the sectors of new materials and new technologies, and in connection with their production and processing.

The commission discussed tasks stemming from the decisions of the 122d Session of the CEMA Executive Committee and from the 35th Session of the CEMA Committee on Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and mapped out measures for the implementation of these tasks. Particular attention was devoted to the perfection of detailed programs for joint work and to the technical levels of the results expected from this work.

The work and basic results of the cooperation accomplished so far by CEMA member countries in the field of amorphous, microcrystalline, and semiconductor materials were discussed at the session and the production of equipment for new steel processing and steel casting methods were dealt with.

Questions pertaining to the organization of work in connection with the joint planning of interested countries regarding specific kinds of goods were discussed, and questions about data supply for activities implemented within the framework of the commission and about the implementation of long-term developments were discussed at the aforementioned session.

HUNGARY HOSTS CEMA AGRICULTURAL MEETING

LD051307 Budapest MTI in English 1200 GMT 5 May 87

[Excerpts] Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- The 66th session of the CMEA Standing Commission of Agricultural Cooperation opened in Balatonszemes Tuesday. The session is attended, besides the member states, by delegations from Yugoslavia, and as observer from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The session was opened by the Hungarian Minister of Food and Agriculture Jeno Vancsa. [passage omitted]

After Kiril Malinov, deputy chairman of the Council of National Agro-Industrial Union of Bulgaria, chairman of the session, greeted participants, genuine work started.

Among many topics issues related to the fulfillment of the complex programme of technological-scientific cooperation of the CMEA countries until 2000 are to be discussed. Delegates will study how member-states can support the development of agriculture in Mongolia and Vietnam. Achievements in mechanization, electrification and automation of plant cultivation and animal breeding will also be reviewed and further tasks envisaged. Delegates are to analyze theoretical questions of plant improvement and sowing-seed production, together with the activity of the agricultural information system "agroinform." Development objectives of forest economy until 2010 will also be reviewed and it will be studied how the socialist countries can participate in the accelerated technical and scientific development of Cuba. Proposals will be discussed on further development of relations with international organization involved in agricultural issues.

Hungarian Official on Goals

LD062146 Budapest MTI in English 1520 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI) -- The CMEA Standing Committee of Agricultural Cooperation is holding its session in Batatonszemes. On the work of the session Istvan Doboczky, Hungarian deputy minister of food and agriculture, told MTI's correspondent:

Member states are looking for further opportunities to deepen cooperation. It was stated at the session that the number of joint research programmes, of which there is a lot broken down into too little projects to yield practical application in time, should be cut down. Some research topics tend to be included in more than one agreement and contract, thus parallel research is being pursued.

Abortive research themes have to be reviewed and, if success can not be expected in years to come, they have to be abandoned. Since too many superfluous data are required in cooperation, they are also to be reviewed and reduced.

Future programmes must be focused on priority areas such as bio-technology where one programme with 31 projects, all to be carried out by institutions in the socialist countries, will be managed by the Hungarian Meriklon economic partnership. Another programme will be pursued under the auspices of the agricultural academy of the Soviet Union. It includes 30 professional projects of institutions experimenting with plant-growth regulation. Biotechnology is to help with identifying animal diseases as well. That programme will be managed by the experimental institution of veterinary hygiene of the Soviet Union, which coordinates the activity of 56 institutions from 9 countries.

SOFIA CONFERENCE VIEWS HUMANITARIAN ISSUES

AU021931 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] A conference of experts from the socialist countries on the issues of sociohumanitarian cooperation and human rights within the UN framework took place in Sofia from 21 to 23 April. The conference was attended by representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Belorussian SSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the SRV, the GDR, the DPRK, the Republic of Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the NDR [as published], the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the SR of Romania, the USSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Ukrainian SSR, and the CSSR.

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA ARMS CONFERENCE

LD302048 Warsaw PAP in English 1858 GMT 30 Apr 87

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva, April 30 -- Addressing a plenary meeting of the spring session of the 40-nation Disarmament Conference debating here, the head of the Polish delegation Stanislaw Turbanski said that despite a certain improvement in the political climate and the matter-of-fact exchange of views on many matters, the session failed to produce any clear results.

This especially pertains to the complex of the key points of the conference's agenda concerning nuclear issues. This must create a feeling of disappointement, especially in the light of the development of the situation at other disarmament meetings, the Soviet-American negotiations in particular. The latest initiatives of the Soviet Union, especially on medium-range missiles and war-theatre missiles, are convincing proof of new political thinking and a dynamic approach to disarmament.

The head of the Polish delegation also pointed out that in contrast to the general picture of the conference's activities the works of the committee for chemical weapons, formed in the frame of the conference, compel one to much more optimistic evaluations. Thanks to the active contribution of many delegations during the spring session new important steps aimed at further progress were made, especially in fields where the Soviet Union came out with new ideas and proposals. Poland assesses the work of the committee as business-like and fruitful.

However, the task that we face includes not only recording progress but finalizing the text of a convention on the chemical weapons ban. The Polish delegation still thinks that a decisive step towards the convention can and should be taken before the end of this year's session of the conference, Turbanski said.

CSSR GENERAL SPEAKS TO WARSAW PACT, NATO RETIREES

LD061311 Prague CTK in English 1229 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Vienna May 6 (CTK correspondent) -- An appeal for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security was made here today by Colonel Samuel Kodaj who heads the Czechoslovak delegation to the meeting of former generals of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

He stressed the need to stop the way of thinking which has for centuries been allowing the possibility of wars and armed conflicts, and rejected the solution of disputes by military means. The policy to be pursued is such as would guarantee the security of all states, Geneal Kodaj added.

WORK BRIGADE'S STRIKE ANNOUNCED IN PRESS

LD080030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1156 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (TANJUG) -- A 12-member work brigade at the Machine Factory Iskra of Mezdra, northeast of the capital Sofia, stopped work for a week at the beginning of March, the Bulgarian press reports. This was the first time the Bulgarian public was told of workers' strike following a failure to reach compromise solution with the management.

The brigade had the internal account price of their product reduced by the management without previous information. The result was that through no fault of the brigade, its members received less pay for two months.

The brigade decided to stop work at a meeting to which they invited a member of the factory's management, one of the strikers said. "but no one came. We found out that we had violated the law. But aren't the economic and trade union leadership our accomplices, since they didn't react to our problems and were not interested in them." He asked. [punctuation as received]

Writing about this "unpleasant incident" the leading Bulgarian daily, party organ RABOTNICHESKO DELO says that there is no excuse for the conduct of leading executives who were insensitive to workers' interests. "We cannot agree with the manager's view that the strike was only a whim of persons who didn't feel like working", the Bulgarian daily says.

ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 29 APRIL, ZHIVKOV ATTENDS

AU290720 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0700 GMT on 29 April carries a 2-minute live relay from Sofia's National Assembly Hall of the opening of the fourth session of the Ninth National Assembly.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, who opens the session, proposes the following agenda:

"1. Report of the Election Control Commission on the legality of the National Assembly by-election;

"2. Draft law confirming the normative acts issued by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria during the period 26 December 1986 - 9 April 1987;

"3. Declaration of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on Placing Socialist Property Under the Management and Control of the Labor Collectives."

The agenda is unanimously approved, after which, at 0702 GMT the live relay ends. Reporter Boyan Bonev ends the live relay by saying: "Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council; Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other party and state leaders are attending the National Assembly session."

Speakers Address Assembly

AU291716 Sofia BTA in English 1428 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Sofia, April 29 (BTA) -- The fourth session of the 9th National Assembly adopted a declaration on the transference of the socialist property to the work teams for management and control.

The document notes Bulgaria's successes in all fields of life attained during the years of socialist construction. It states that the new realities have brought about the need to elaborate a policy of qualitatively new development and radical change in the restructuring of the production relations within the entire political system. [passage omitted]

Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, expressed his opinion on the declaration. [passage omitted]

Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice-president of the State Council, Mr Petur Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, Mr Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and others took the floor at the session.

The speakers stressed the historic nature of the changes taking place. These changes are deeply intrinsic to the nature of socialism in giving the workers power, rights and opportunities and in assigning them new responsibilities. This country' rates of progress will depend on the right solution of the question of socialist property.

Mr Georgi Atanasov stressed that this act settles the relations between the work teams and the state in a qualitatively new way and creates a stable economic and legal basis for the democratization of the entire social organism. It forms new legal conditions for a still better correlation between personal, work team and social interests.

Text of Assembly Declaration

AU041220 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Apr 87 p 1

[Declaration of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on "Placing Socialist Property Under the Management and Administration of the Labor Collectives," adopted by the fourth session of the Ninth National Assembly on 29 April 1987]

[Text] Sofia, April 29 (BTA) -- On September 9, 1944, our people overthrew forever the exploiters' rule and laid the foundations of a state of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia.

With the 1947 nationalization, the principal means of production became state ownership and thus came in the possession of those who produce material and spiritual wealth. After the triumph of agricultural collectivization, socialist property became a unified and unshakable basis of the new society.

It was on this basis that, translating into reality the Leninist policy adopted by the party at its April 1956 plenum, we achieved notable successes in the development of the productive forces, all-round economic, social and cultural advancement, and we are successfully building a mature socialist society.

It is the first time in the history of Bulgaria that the working people have become masters of their country. The efforts to raise the people's living standards, the respect for human dignity and rights, the steadily expanding participation of the working people in management characterize the socialist way of life and are a source of social optimism and confidence in the future.

In the face of the new objective realities and the demands of history, at its 13th Congress the Bulgarian Communist Party worked out a strategic line of a further implementation of the April 1956 general line: a course of qualitatively new growth rates in all spheres of social development, of radical reforms in both the basis and the superstructure and in the entire political system.

The most important thing now is to proceed in the construction of socialism on the basis of the modern revolution in science and technology;

-- to master the objective laws which govern socialist society and to utilize consciously the whole potential of their operation;

-- to create conditions for millions of people to turn increasingly from an object to a subject of management, with the promotion of socialist democracy on the principles of self-management.

The logic of development, the policy of qualitatively new growth rates require that production capacities and administrative buildings, transport vehicles, machines and equipment, raw materials and feedstock in plants, farms, hospitals, schools, universities and other components of socialist property in the material and nonmaterial sphere be transferred to the work forces for management, on the basis of rights, obligations and responsibilities which they assume.

"Mindful of the pressing need of this act for the further progress of socialist production relations, for the overall socioeconomic advancement of this country, the National Assembly hereby transfers socialist property to the work forces for management and administration.

This act is consistent with the revolutionary essence, with the revolutionary charge of our great undertaking. Our society has reached a stage of maturity at which the working class, the agricultural workers, and the people's intelligentsia can assume this historic responsibility and can fulfill this historic task.

This calls for a clear definition of and differentiation between the tasks and the functions of the state in its capacity as owner of the unified socialist property, empowered by the people, and the tasks and the functions of the workforces as the actual managers of this property.

The profound change we are undertaking falls on a rich soil. The Bulgarian people have expressed their approval and unqualified support in discussing the party conception of the Labor Code as a new vision of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The rules for economic activity have created conditions for economic autonomy of the self-managing organizations; modern production complexes have been established; the collective bodies of self-management have been elected and are already functioning.

Transferring the socialist property to the work forces for management and administration, the state retains the integrity and the public character of this property. The state's care of the socialist property is augmented manifold as the workforces and every working person take charge of it.

The guaranteed rights of the manager will make it possible to utilize all opportunities for efficient work, for the assertion and contribution of work forces and of every individual worker.

The state bodies are obliged to ensure a strategic guidance in a planned manner of the nation's socioeconomic development, to respect the rights and the obligations of the self-managing organizations, allowing no limitations of these rights and obligations under any pretext whatsoever, to protect the national interests and to lead an uncompromising struggle against any abuse of the monopoly position of the individual producers, to encourage emulation and to provide conditions for socialist competition among the work forces.

It is a matter of primary importance for each work force, for each of its members, to preserve, utilize efficiently, renovate and enrich the socialist property entrusted to them, and above all through the introduction of the latest advances of science and technology, to manifest creativity and take the initiative for the satisfaction of the growing social and personal requirements in the name of the lofty humane goals of socialism.

The socialist property shall be transferred to the work forces for management and administration by contract listing the rights, the obligations and the responsibilities of the owner and the manager. These rights, obligations and responsibilities shall be comprehensively regulated by a code of self-managing organizations.

The Council of Ministers shall issue a decree on the procedure of the transfer of socialist property to work forces for management and administration.

The qualitative transformation under way in our country will inspire social creativity in those employed in industry and agriculture, in construction, transport and trade, in science, education, culture and health care, in all spheres of life.

With a heightened sense of political responsibility, the work forces ought to assume their new functions as actual managers of socialist property on the basis of self-management, so that we can envigorate still further our social development, so that we can upgrade qualitatively the social life of the nation, so that Bulgaria can take a worthy place among the most advanced countries in the world.

The efficient management and administration of the material and technical basis, the implementation of the policy of qualitatively new growth rates, the enhancement of integration with the socialist community countries and with the great Soviet Union in the first place will enable us to turn our homeland into a prospering part of the world, into a graphic example of the advantages of socialism, of the capacities of free creative labor.

It is a patriotic duty and a matter of honor and pride for every work force, for every working Bulgarian to engage in noble and selfless deeds for the preservation and increase of socialist property, for the growth of the national wealth in the name of the happiness and the prosperity of the people, so that our beloved homeland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, may flourish and live for ever and ever!

EDITORIAL ON PARTY RESTRUCTURING IN ARMY

AU192040 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial: "In Harmony With Contemporary Demands -- New Documents Concerning Party-Political Work in the Bulgarian Armed Forces"]

[Text] The 13th BCP Congress worked out the strategic course for qualitatively new growth in all spheres of life bases on the scientific and technical revolution, set out complex, broad-scale tasks for the further accelerated construction of socialism, and made substantial amendments and additions to the BCP Statutes. The decisions of the congress also form a specific and effective program for the development of the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The task set by the party to raise the fighting power of the Army and the country's defensive preparedness to a qualitatively new level requires a drastic increase in the role and influence of the political organs and the party organizations to further rally the troops around the party and to mobilize their efforts to consciously fulfill the tasks connected with combat and political training, the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into military activities, and the maintenance of the units' high level of combat readiness.

The importance of these tasks, as well as the special features arising from the changes that have come about in recent years in the structure of the Armed Forces, made it necessary to revise and bring up to date the directive on the Organizational Structure and Tasks of the Political Organs and the Instruction on the Organizational Structire and Tasks of the BCP Organizations in the Bulgarian Armed Forces.

The purpose of the revision of these two guide documents was to bring them into conformity with the amendments and additions made to the BCP Statute, the postulates of the 13th BCP Congress, the new instructions of the Central Committee, and the changes that have occurred in the development of the BCP, socialist society, and the Armed Forces.

What is the fundamental meaning of the changes made in the Directive and Instruction?

In the first place, the tasks have been brought up to date, and the forms and methods of work of the political organs and party committees have been further improved in order to raise the sense of responsibility of the party organizations and Communists for putting the party's political line and the tasks set by the 13th BCP Congress into practice among the troops.

The central problem is to bring the style and methods of work of the commanders, headquarter staffs, party committees, primary party organizations, and all Communists into conformity with the party's contemporary requirements, and to establish in their activities such features as farsightedness, a businesslike, principled, and effective approach, and a high level of exigence and self-exigence. The amendments and additions made to the Directive and the Instruction more precisely define the tasks of the political organs and the party leaderships relating to carrying out a universal qualitative restructuring of party-organizational and ideological-educational work.

Stress is laid on the increased role of the political organs and party committees (or bureaus) in guiding the party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations. [paragraph continues]

Priority is given to the tasks concerned with raising the military qualities of the party orgnizations, consistently reinforcing and improving the political approach in their activities, and expanding the principle of collectivity, publicity, and openness in party life. Increased responsibility is also given to the political organs in the selection and professional training of the party secretaries and the members of the party leaderships, improving the quality of the party membership, and strengthening the nucleus of the party in all army units.

Bearing in mind the importance of party information for further improving management activities, the Directive pays special attention to the activities of the political organs in organizing timely and truthful party briefings and introducing of efficient information technologies for the needs of party-political work.

An important task given to the political organs and party committees is their activity relating to the selection, building up, and education of the military cadres. The tasks of the political organs in the military training establishments are specified regarding creating conditions to bring the training process as close as possible to the needs of army life.

Both documents shed greater clarity on the tasks of the political organs, party committees, and primary party organizations in the production, construction, and service spheres. It is pointed out that these bodies implement political leadership in fulfilling the party decisions and carrying out the party's scientific and technical policies in these fields.

In the second place, the tasks and functions of the primary party organizations in the Armed Forces are substantially expanded and deepened. They are now required to become the leaders of the processes of renewal and to head the work on developing and introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

More precise explanations are given of the problems connected with the building up and functioning of the primary and composite party organizations and party groups. The tasks of the party secretary and the party bureau are made clear. It also explains which organizations elect auditing commissions.

Both the Directive and the Instruction pay greater attention to the activities of the political organs, party committees, and primary party organizations relating to further developing internal party democracy. Criticism and self-criticism are emphasized as the chief motive force for increasing the militancy of the party organizations. They are set the task of resolutely foiling any attempts to suppress or persecute criticism.

The political organs, party committees, and party organizations are give considerably more lofty goals in their campaign against negative phenomena and breaches of military discipline. They are required to show implacable opposition to manifestations of corruption, the use of one's service position for personal benefit, passivity, indifference, and nonfulfillment of the requirements of the military statutes. The party organizations are also obliged to make systematic assessments of their own members in this respect; those who bring disgrace on the party are to be expelled from it ranks and recommended to be dismissed from leadership work.

The new edition of the Instruction embodies all the new requirements of the 13th BCP Congress and the BCP Statute relating to the activities of the party leaderships and organizations, improving the quality of the party membership, and increasing the Communists' vanguard role.

The tasks of the commanders and deputy commanders of the political sections are enriched with new qualitative specifications regarding their work in and with the party organizations.

In the third place, new postulates are introduced regarding the work of the party commissions in connection with elevating the vanguard role and personal example of the Communists who make up their staffs.

The staff [nomenklaturen] list for examining the Communists' files is changed. The files of commanders and deputy commanders of the political sections of battalions (divisions, ships of the third rank, border commands, and border posts) forming units in which there are no party committees are examined in their membership primary party organs.

Both documents include a number of other normative postulates connected with the changes in the BCP Statute, the Central Committee instructions, and with the tasks of the political organs, party commissions, and party organizations in the various service units.

The amendments and additions made to these documents are a real precondition for further enriching and improving the form of the political sections and the party organizations among the troops. They have been carried out fully in accordance with the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the normative changes in the BCP Statute. The amendments fully meet the high party requirements regarding the essence and content of party-organizational work and increasing the militancy of the party organizations in the Armed Forces. They are in harmony with the new tasks set out in Todor Zhivkov's memorandum of 4 February 1987 and the materials of the National Conference of the Party, State, and Economic Aktivs held on 4 March 1987.

The new Directive and Instruction are already in force. The political organs, deputy commanders of political sections, and the party leaderships must create an orderly organization to ensure that these documents are grasped in depth and in good time by the commanders (chiefs), political workers, and all Communists.

When studying the two documents, it is advisable to draw practical conclusions regarding the activities of the commanders, political organs, and party leaderships in order to specifically and creatively put the high party requirements into practical effect among the troops.

NEW REACTOR AT KOZLODUY NUCLEAR PLANT TESTED

AU060802 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Apr 87 p 4

[Report: "Bulgaria's Fifth Nuclear Sun"]

[Excerpts] Vratsa, okrug correspondent Iliya Borisov -- For the past 18 years Kozloduy has known no peace and quiet. Construction is constantly in progress, and the nuclear complex on the bank of the Danube is growing. Now the main topic of discussion is the commissioning of the No 5 reactor. [passage omitted recalling start of work on the nuclear plant]

Oved Tadzher, representative of the Bureau of the Council of Ministers and chief of construction told me: "...We have had to develop new industrial construction technologies, different from the old methods. We have made wide use of large-scale modular assembly methods. Large components for the reactor hall were assembled on the ground and then hoisted into place by lifting equipment. It was not easy, yet one success followed another. [paragraph continues]

Last year the 33 construction, installation, design, and specialist collectives completed work with a value of 160 million leva. The same peak was also achieved in 1985. This work has ensured fulfillment of the goal we had set. From now on we will study and more widely apply this experience; we are already applying it to the No 6 unit. As for the No 5 unit, we are just about to start the commissioning operations...."

The 400-kilovolt open-air power distribution equipment, the circulating pump station for industrial, firefighting, and cooling water, the diesel generating station to provide electric power for the plant's own needs, the electrical equipment for the main block, and the unit for fresh nuclear fuel are all complete and have been handed over to the commission responsible for putting the new unit into operation. The turbine has been successfully tested, and the control channels for the reactor hall are in good order and functioning. [passage omitted listing outstanding construction brigades and praising their achievements]

"We have worked hard at preparing for the commissioning operations with the direct help and support of outstanding Soviet specialists," Engineer Georgi Dichev, chief director of the Nuclear Power Engineering Combine, told me. "The reactor is a unique, extremely complex apparatus to control. For this reason more than 1,200 people are involved in its testing and adjustment."

"We will do everything required of us to ensure the normal start-up of the new unit," said Engineer Izrail Sapir. "We have a high opinion of the joint work that has been completed. The Bulgarian power workers are competent, responsible, and highly experienced. I believe in them.... They know what the atom represents and are able to control its surging strength."

Now everything here is subordinate to the great task. Within the coming month "hot running" will begin -- an original kind of dress rehearsal for the physical start-up under power, when everything has to be looked over and tested before the power unit is connected in parallel into our energy system.

At the beginning we were in haste... Now we must not hurry!

ZHIVKOV TO VISIT FRG AT 'BEGINNING OF JUNE'

AU060934 Sofia BTA in English 0945 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 6 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of the federal chancellor, Dr Helmut Kohl, at the beginning of June this year.

FRG'S ALBRECHT-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS 7 MAY

AU071903 Sofia BTA in English 1752 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA) -- A delegation of the FRG state of Lower Saxony, led by Minister-President Dr. Ernst Albrecht paid a brief working visit to Bulgaria from May 3 through 7 at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government.

Dr Ernst Albrecht was received by State Council President Mr. Todor Zhivkov, by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice-president of the State Council, by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, and by Mr. Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development.

The possibilities for broadening scientific, production and trade contacts between Bulgaria and the state of Lower Saxony were discussed.

Today the guest departed.

PRC SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU071905 Sofia BTA in English 1757 GMT 7 May 87

[Bulgaro-Chinese Research Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA) -- A visiting delegation of China's National Scientific Foundation met today with senior officials and experts of the Committee for Science with the Council of Ministers. The committee's first deputy chairman, Prof. Dr. Konstantin Kosev, familiarized the guests with the work of researchers and with the organisation and management of science in Bulgaria.

The head of the delegation Mr. Huan Jian [spelling as received] secretary general of the foundation, expressed his fine impressions from Bulgaria's achievements in science, industry and agriculture. The Chinese delegation visited some institutes in Varna, Pleven, General Toshevo and Knezha.

It was emphasized at the talks that there are fine prospects for closer cooperation in fundamental research and in the introduction into practice of developments.

An aide-memoire was signed, under which the sides will be exchanging specialists, experience and information in biology and biotechnologies, physics, chemistry, mathematics, informatics and medicines.

MIKHAYLOV BCP DELEGATION DEPART FOR CUBA

AU041948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, on 4 May a BCP delegation departed for Havana, to exchange experience. The BCP delegation is led by Stoyan Mikhaylov.

BRIEFS

DELIVERIES PROTOCOL WITH USSR -- A protocol has been signed on the delivery during 1987 of materials for the complete installations that are being constructed in Bulgaria with the aid of the Soviet Union. The document was signed by Bulgaria's Deputy Minister of Trade, Nikola Kalchev and Vadim Shestakov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Trade Minister Khristo Kristov attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Apr 87 p 6 AU]

CHNOUPEK VISIT TO FRG 11-13 MAY ANNOUNCED

LD071612 Prague CTK in English 1504 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Prague May 7 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will pay an official visit to the FRG on May 11-13, at the invitation of FRG Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher.

BILAK, FOJTIK RECEIVE FRG PARTY SECRETARY

LD071615 Prague CTK in English 1505 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Prague May 7 (CTK) -- Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak received here today Secretary of the West German Social Democratic Party (SPD) Peter Glotz.

In a friendly and constructive dialogue they reviewed some international topics and further development of contacts between the two parties.

They also stressed the necessity of joint initiatives to create chemical-free and nuclear-free corridors in central Europe as well as for disarmament, detente and preservation of peace. Both sides appreciated the development of mutual contacts and confirmed their determination to foster them for the benefit of Czechoslovakia, the FRG and the whole of Europe.

Later in the day Peter Glotz was also received by Communist Party Central Committee Presidium alternate member Jan Fojtik.

PEACE ACTIVIST DESCRIBES FRG PEACE GROUP CONTACTS

AU041524 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Apr 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak Activists Paid Visit to FRG; Broad Support for Peace Movement"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A 22-member group of Czechoslovak peace activists paid a working visit to the FRG on 24-28 April at the invitation of West German peace groups, movements, and initiatives. After returning to the CSSR, its leader, Deputy Chairman of the Czech Peace Council Zdenek Kriz, gave an interview to a CTK correspondent. He said, among other things:

What this involved, in particular, was further developing the dialogue with representatives of the FRG's peace forces, this time in the Bavarian region, jointly searching for ways to deepen mutual cooperation, getting acquainted with the current situation in the West German peace movement, and at the same time informing our hosts about the peace activity of Czechoslovak citizens and organizations of the National Front. From the meetings with representatives of the varied range of peace forces active in the FRG in political parties, trade unions, youth and women's organizations, churches, ecological associations, and other groupings, it arose that an active struggle for peace, to eliminate weapons of mass destruction, and to strengthen international cooperation has the full support of the broad strata of the population in the FRG at present. We spoke about this, for example, at get-togethers in the SPD youth club and in Saint Lorenz parish in Nuremberg.

As ever-increasing number of citizens are beginning to be concerned about militarization of the economy, growing unemployment -- which is having a particularly negative affect on the social position and minds of young people -- the so-called forgetting about Germany's Nazi past, and a certain activation of neofascist and revanchist forces. Our colleagues in the German Peace Union and representatives of numerous organizations with which we had talks in Munich and Nuremberg also informed us about the citizens' massive support for the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and all initiatives leading to the establishment of nuclear- and chemical-weapons-free zones in central Europe. Our hosts also often pointed out that such corridors would also have a positive influence on the environment.

JAKES, CPSU CONSULTANTS CONFER ON COOPERATION

AU050839 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 May 87 p 2

["z"-signed report: "Comradely Meeting"]

[Text] Prague (z) -- Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on Thursday [30 April] received a group of consultants of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Boris Laydgin, which is currently paying a study visit to Czechoslovakia.

In their comradely chat they discussed how to ensure realization of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member States Through the Year 2000, the concepts of the international division of labor for 15-20 years, and perfection of CEMA activity.

Also discussed were approaches to ensuring the development of all-round cooperation in the spirit of the talks of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev with Comrade Gustav Husak on the occasion of his recent visit to the CSSR, in particular the development of direct relations and setting up joint ventures.

The reception was attended by Zbynek Sojak, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. Oleg Lushnikov, counsellor of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR, was also present.

PITRA RETURNS FROM 'WORKING VISIT' TO HUNGARY

LD062154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 6 May 87

[Excerpt] Hungary -- The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, ended a working visit to Hungary and returned home from Budapest. Frantisek Pitra was received today by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP. [passage omitted]

FUEL MINISTER QUERIED ON STOCKS, NUCLEAR PLANTS

LD072201 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 May 87

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Fuel and Power Minister Vlastimil Ehrenberger; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Comrade Minister, last winter was a demanding but successful test for our whole energy sector.

The exceptional demands were met by the sector thanks to great sacrifices, increased fuel extraction, and full output of generating blocks. What does this mean for the coming months, in which you will be aiming to create optimum conditions for preparations for next winter?

[Ehrenberger] Yes, that's right. Our stockpiles are in a sorry state -- they are totally depleted, and the task for the summer period is to restock. That is no easy task. For example, for a single power station we have to supply an additional 600,000 tons of coal every month. This depends not only on our miners, but also on the transport workers' making sure that the coal gets where it's needed, as far as power stations are concerned. It must get to the ones that have the lowest stocks, such as Melnik, Chvaletice, Opatovice -- that's where we have to send the coal. Then we have to make sure the thawing tunnels are in good order, and not wait until winter. This has to be done in summer. One thing we cannot be satisfied with concerning last winter is that while we expected to reduce energy consumption in the creation of national income by approximately 3.2 percent, the result unfortunately shows that it will only be about 2.3 percent. If we were to continue at this rate, then over last year and part of this year we would use up everything we planned on for the whole 5-year period.

[Correspondent] A high degree of reliability was demonstrated by the nuclear power sector. What are your tasks in that sphere this year?

[Ehrenberger] This year we expect 25 percent of generated electricity to come from nuclear power stations. In the recent past we succeeded in achieving something unequalled anywhere in the world -- that is to say, we commissioned two blocks of a single nuclear power station at Dukovany. This is a feat for which even the advanced nuclear power countries envy us. The situation now is that we have begun fuel-loading in the fourth block, and we intend to begin the physical start-up very soon. As far as Temelin and Mochovce are concerned, work there is progressing according to plan. I would like to emphasize, however, that we do not want energy generated at any cost. We are paying maximum attention to nuclear safety, and we are not taking any risks; that is not the kind of energy we would want.

[Correspondent] The energy sector is also involved in the restructuring of the economic mechanism. What are the most significant spheres in which the new thinking, new methods of economic management, and higher forms of cooperation are demonstrated?

[Ehrenberger] First of all we are not waiting for everything to be handed to us on a plate. Some people, of course, would go about it by saying: Let's begin with some specific ideas and variations, and so forth, then put the whole lot together and see where we go from there. That would be the wrong approach, and it's not the kind of approach we would support or want. At the consultative meeting of senior management of the fuel and energy sector, a number of specific ideas were raised, for example to begin experiments with our electricity distribution system, which is a bad system. There were other ideas, for example, about tackling the financing of removing overburden in opencast mines, and there were a whole series of other ideas. We genuinely want to try out such ideas, put them to the test, so that they provide us with experience, but also produce the required effect.

HEALTH CARE MEASURES IN NUCLEAR, URANIUM INDUSTRIES

LD051302 Prague CTK in English 1155 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Prague May 5 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia provides maximum health care for workers of the uranium and nuclear power industry, its admissible radiation dose standards are among the strictest in the world, director of the health centre of the uranium mines at Pribram in Central Bohemia Dr. Rudolf Janisch has said in an interview with CTK.

Specialized medical facilities provide comprehensive care, including prevention, for uranium mines and nuclear power plants employees and great attention is devoted to health protection at work, involving technical and social measures and permanent dosimetric control. The introduction of these measures has accompanied the improvement of the working and living environment in the uranium industry in the past 40 years of its existence and later at nuclear power plants.

Dr Janisch went on to say that in addition to protection against the radiation risk, attention is devoted to the microclimate, work load, protection against noise and vibration and the influence of mining on nature and the living environment.

Health care in the two industries includes spa treatment and 14 days of compulsory rehabilitation at recreation facilities in addition to normal paid leave every year. The uranium industry has its own facilities and an opportunity to send workers to Yugoslavia, Greece and the GDR.

OBZINA INTERVIEWED ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

LD241859 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] At the statewide meeting of the chief members of organizations from Czechoslovak research and development, representatives of the pure and applied research, development, and technical advancement from all over the Republic met for the first time. At the end of the meeting, we asked Comrade Jaromir Obzina member of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the State Committee for Research and Development and Investment Planning] to grant us an interview:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent, in Slovak] The strategy of acceleration requires structural changes in the research and development base. Which spheres will be reinforced and will happen at this expense of other spheres?

[Obzina] It is necessary above all to strengthen the entire machinebuilding industry, electrotechnology, and electronics as these spheres are the main bearers of scientific-technological progress and because in the past 15-20 years all prerequisites were not created for technical progress in these areas. In the past 5 years there was even a reduction -- absolute and relative -- in the number of research workers in engineering. This means it is now necessary to create in particular the cadre prerequisites, and other conditions, too, to enable our machinebuilding industry to create a necessary scientific-technological research and development base and transfer these findings into practice.

In regard to the reduction, the Eighth 5-Year Plan envisages 11,500 research workers for scientific-technical advancement; that is a large enough number to be able to create or reinforce the workplaces that deserve it, in this case those in the machine-building industry, electrotechnological industry, and electronics industry. Reduction applies to the limitation or abolition of those workplaces that do not obtain results in their research work. We do not want to eliminate areas of science but our aim is to attain a state of affairs in which research workplaces provide results, and do not just accumulate a certain number of researchers fruitlessly.

[Correspondent] At the meeting of research workers, the undervaluation of the position of researcher, of technical intelligentsia was often mentioned. Some measures have already been adopted. Will new ones be adopted in order to improve this state of affairs?

[Obzina] The most important measures have already been carried out and the fifth session of the CPCZ Central Committee again underlined the importance of socialist intelligentsia, above all, of the creative technical intelligentsia. We shall continue in the effort to value correctly in material and nonmaterial appreciation the important people in Czechoslovak science and technology. [end recording]

URBAN, HRUSKOVIC CRITICIZE SLOVAK INDUSTRY

AU041426 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Report by Oliver Brunovsky, Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalist: "On the Political-Economic Aktiv of People Working in the Industry of the Slovak SR; Let Us Not Change the Plan, Just the People's Attitudes"]

[Text] Bratislava -- Although the chemical, timber-processing, and light industries in Slovakia on the whole achieved positive results last year, and their development has been most dynamic in recent years, the industrial sector has been marked thus far this year by stagnation and even by declining dynamism of development. The people working in the sector therefore held a political-economic meeting yesterday [24 April], at which they pondered how to fulfill this year's planned tasks in the current situation, and in the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan. The deliberations were attended by a party and government delegation, headed by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The sector's entry into 1987 was not really a success. In the first quarter the sector, as a whole, did not fulfill a single one of the decisive indicators; for example, the profit shortfall reached three-quarters of a billion korunas. Unfortunately, the number of those who do not fulfill the plan is increasing. In addition to the timber-processing industry, there also is the Slovnaft's subsidiary -- the economic production unit Slovatotex. Another 25 enterprises are markedly lagging, so this makes up more than a quarter of the sector.

Stefan Urban, minister of industry of the Slovak SR, critically analyzed the situation. He noted that the lag cannot be explained by unfavorable climate conditions alone. To date, the development of the sector's economy has been achieved for the most part by making use of available, rapidly mobilizable resources, but there have not been fundamental structural changes nor, a substantial improvement of management. Therefore, last year's results are only the feat of a permanent mobilization of potential, of systematically convincing people that the tasks of the plan must be unconditionally fulfilled. The enterprise sphere, which should increasingly be the subject of socialist entrepreneurship, does not develop pressure in the desired direction, but many of the ranking economic personnel are striving for change, for the reduction of the planned tasks instead. It is necessary to unequivocally separate objective factors from other, frequently subjective, influences, and to begin actively ensuring the planned tasks without further procrastination and speculation, Comrade Urban stressed.

It is astonishing that the attitude of the ranking personnel toward urgent social tasks is not changing. This is also illustrated by the fact that although the sector's tasks have been known for 3/4 of a year already, and the economic production units have thus had enough time to prepare them, the draft plans they submitted do not ensure the production of goods worth Kcs775 million, deliveries for the domestic market for more than Kcs1 billion, or profit even by Kcs2,3 billion! [sentence as published]. The tasks of the economic production unit Slovnaft account for two-thirds of this shortfall....

True, the sectors' requirements are greater than the possibilities provided by the plan. The minister of industry has asked his subordinates: Who will suffer the consequences arising from the nonsurement of the planned growth of national income? Which branch will create resources that we want to utilize?

Really, with such an attitude toward social tasks we can hardly embark on economic accountability [khozraschet], self-funding, raising the standard of living... The situation suggests that it is necessary in the sector as well as in the superior agencies to tackle conflicts and the solution of accumulated problems more energetically than ever before.

In the discussion afterwards, individual comrades spoke about possibilties for the fulfillment of tasks in the individual economic production units and enterprises.

Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic expressed the appreciation of the sector's positive results to date, but noted at the same time that the poor start this year, the worst since 1979, creates unfavorable conditions for the transition to the new economic mechanism. The measures carried out in the sector were not enough to make up for the shortfall in the first quarter, and therefore the entire sector is in an exceptionally difficult situation with all unfavorable consequences. Making excuses for the nonfulfillment and attepts to have the plan's tasks reduced are not a solution. Such attempts are a step backward, which is to the detriment of us all, Comrade Hruskovic said.

The only effective and future-oriented path for the industry's further development is scientific-technical progress, a more profound involvement in socialist economic integration and the international division of labor. In this respect, the enterprise sphere should show more initiative, submit more magnanimous and more future-oriented proposals. Restructuring is a revolutionary process, a transition to a new, higher equality of production and social relations. Until now, the level of our efforts does not correspond to it. That is to say, restructuring requires, above all, increasing the commitment, entrepreneurship, and responsibility of all our people, Comrade Hruskovic stressed.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SYRIAN FARMERS -- A delegation of the General Union of Farmers of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by its chairman Mustafa Ahmed al-Ayed [name as published], left Prague by air for Damascus on Thursday [30 April]. The delegation, which paid a visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Cooperative Farmers Union, acquainted itself during its stay with the results and the tasks of large-scale socialist agricultural production. At the end of the visit representatives of the two organizations signed a protocol on the expansion of cooperation. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 May 87 p 2 AU]

MINISTRY CHARGES 24 APR REPORTING 'VIOLATION'

Warns FRG Correspondent

LD071736 Hamburg DPA in German 1644 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] East Berlin (DPA) -- Almost 2 weeks after the event, the GDR Foreign Ministry has issued a warning to Hans-Juergen Boerner, a correspondent of First German Television (ARD) in East Berlin, because of his reporting on actions by GDR authorities against members of independent peace groups. He said he was accused at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon of violating the GDR's regulations on journalists.

On 24 April, Boerner, as well as other correspondents, reported an attempt to prevent a group of GDR citizens from traveling to Prague from East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport. The Department of Journalistic Relations gave as the reason for the warning that by his presence at the airport, Boerner had supported a violation of the law and a provocation by the group.

GDR citizens can travel without either a visa or permission from their state's authorities only to Czechslovakia. Only 5 of an original group of almost 20 GDR citizens who aimed to travel to Prague and had valid air tickets reached the airport. There they were detained by GDR security authorities after clearance.

Reproaches REUTER Reporter

LD081241 Hamburg DPA in German 1136 GMT 8 May 87

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA) -- Several Western correspondents have been summoned to the GDR Foreign Ministry where they were accused of supporting actions, which were described as illegal, in the context of an action 2 weeks ago by independent peace groups in East Berlin. After the ARD Television correspondent Hans-Juergen Boerner had been formally cautioned yesterday, his radio colleague Hartwig Heber today had the GDR journalists' directive pointed out to him "forcefully", and the duty to abide by the law. The British news agency REUTER correspondent, Ralph Boulton, was similarly reproached at the GDR Foreign Ministry.

Heber was accused of making an "active contribution" to "illegal actions" by GDR citizens, which developed into "provocations" on 24 April. [passage omitted]

CLARK ENDS TALKS WITH FISCHER, DEPARTS 7 MAY

Reiterates Cooperation Hopes

LD071343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- Official talks between Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Charles Joseph Clark, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, were continued and concluded in the Foreign Ministry today.

Discussing the state of bilateral relations, the ministers stressed that the foundations that have been created allow for the hope that relations may be dynamically expanded to benefit both parties. The ministers agreed to encourage corresponding intitiatives from the two sides. Oskar Fischer and Charles Joseph Clark expressed their satisfaction that the discussion of international questions took place in a spirit of mutual understanding and that there were numerous areas of converging views, particularly on current questions of preserving peace and security. They stressed the usefulness of constructive dialogue between representatives from states with differing social orders.

Taking part in the talks, which took place in an open atmosphere, were leading members of the Foreign Ministry, and members in the entourage of the Canadian foreign secretary. Dr Gerhard Herder and Eric J. Bergbusch, the ambassadors from both states, were also present.

Leaves Berlin Airport

LD071355 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1032 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- Today Charles Joseph Clark, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, ended his official visit to the GDR. He was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by his host, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

The Canadian guest was seen off together with Mrs Maureen McTeer and a group of deputies from the Canadian Parliament. Dr Gerhard Herder and Eric J. Bergbusch, the GDR and Canadian ambassadors, and Dr Istvan Szatmari, charge d'affaires of the Hungarian People Republic in the GDR, were also present.

BEIL MEETS AUSTRIAN MINISTERS IN VIENNA

AU070845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 May 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Vienna (ADN) -- Dr Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade, together with Engineer Rudolf Sallinger, Federal Economic Chamber president, opened the Fourth Technical Days of the GDR in Austria on Monday [4 May] in the presence of members of the Austrian Government and leading figures of the Austrian economy. [passage omitted]

During his stay Gerhard Beil met with Dr Rudolf Streicher, minister for transport and nationalized industry; Economy Minister Robert Graf; and Finance Minister Ferdinand Lacina. [passage omitted] Klaus Wolf, GDR ambassador to the Republic of Austria, participated in the talks.

NDPD CONGRESS OPENS; HERMANN, OTHERS ATTEND

LD071300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0841 GMT 7 May 87

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 7 May (ADN) -- The 13th NDPD Congress opened in Leipzig Thursday morning. The 1,000 delegates and 250 guest delegates will be discussing the NDPD's contribution to the policy of alliance in the struggle for peace preservation and for the further shaping of advanced socialist society in the GDR. The report of the NDPD main executive will be delivered by the chairman, Professor Heinrich Homann.

The delegates and guests warmly welcomed to the 3-day discussions a delegation from the SED Central Committee led by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee; Professor Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; Vice Premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss; and representatives from all parties and mass organizations.

The delegation addressed a message of greetings to Erich Hoecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council.

Prof Heinrich Homann then took the platform. In his report he underlined the NDPD's contribution to the implementation of the GDR's domestic and foreign policy, aimed at the welfare of the people, the strengthening of socialism, and peace preservation. [passage omitted]

HONECKER ATTENDS 7 MAY LIBERATION CELEBRATION

LD072005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitler's fascism, a gala event of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the National Front National Council is taking place this evening at the German State Opera, Berlin. The participants warmly greeted Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State, other members of the party and state leadership, and representatives of the USSR and its glorious Armed Forces, who had taken their places together on the platform at the German State Opera, Berlin. The speech at the gala event, introduced by the anthems of the two countries, is given by Erich Mielke, SED Central Committee Politburo member.

FDGB CONGRESS ISSUES 'DECLARATION OF INTENT' TO SED

AU041903 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Apr 87 p 1

["Declaration of Intent" by the 11th FDGB Congress delegates addressed to the SED Central Committee]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker:

We, the delegates to the 11th FDGB Congress, feel the need to address you and the SED Central Committee on behalf of the 9.5 million members of the FDGB.

We know very well that the basis of and the starting point for a successful balance sheet in trade union work, which our congress was able to present, lie in the SED's policy aimed at the welfare of the people and at peace. In fulfilling their tasks as schools of socialism, as the driving force of socialist competition, and as the representative body for the interests of the working people, the trade unions succeed with such a great gain for our society because the course of the party is in keeping with the interests of all trade union members, because it is understood by them and implemented with determination. Through their creative activity in the national economy and in other social spheres, they strengthen the position of socialism and peace in the GDR. They contribute in the best possible way to the dynamic development and the economic and social efficiency of our country.

Party and trade union are linked by a firm trusting relationship that has been deepening more and more since the Eighth SED Congress. In the 16 years since that time, it has been clearly demonstrated that the entire policy of the party is devoted to one goal only: to do everything for the welfare of the citizens, for the happiness of the people, and for the interests of the workers class and all working people. This is the essence of socialism. It has materialized in our worker-peasant state. Social protection, security, and prospects for the future for everyone characterize our lives.

In the struggle for peace, the party holds the helm firmly in its hand. Its policy of dialogue and cooperation paves the way for normal international relations and detente. In fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the GDR is making a great contribution to easing the international situation.

The party's economic strategy secures the GDR's place among the leading industrialized countries of the world. Progress through science and technology contributes to the people's prosperity and health and caters to their intellectual needs. Consistent pursuit of the unity of economic and social policy results in every economic performance increase being coupled with improvements in the people's material and cultural standard of living. The approval of the 11th FDGB Congress report's proposals to extend annual leave for older working people and to increase the old-age pension after a long working life is again proof of the close cooperation between the party of the workers class and the trade unions for the well-being of the people. Our country's trade unions know that their interests are carefully safeguarded by the party and state leadership.

For this policy we would like to convey cordial thanks to the Central Committee and you, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, in particular. The party is pursuing this policy in close connection with the masses and by broadly developing socialist democracy.

The trade unions can always be sure of the support and assistance of the party. You personally, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, have always shown great appreciation for the work of the trade union shop stewards and all voluntary trade union officials, and have given them the basic orientation for their work. This was also the case at the 11th FDGB Congress.

Your speech will be a valuable tool in the future activity of every trade union activist.

We will work even more purposefully toward implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. In the trade union's basic organizations in the combines and enterprises we are consistently pursuing the goal of overfulfilling the 1987 economic plan through socialist competition, while at the same time opening up the qualitative factors for economic growth. Thereby we are proceeding from the assumption that man, his knowledge, his talents, his abilities, and his willingness to attain the highest achievements are decisive for standards, speed, and economic as well as social results. Through convincing ideopolitical work and care in shaping the working and living conditions of the working people, we contribute to the fact that trade union activists make the task assignment of the economic strategy their own cause and develop initiatives that are needed for the further implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions. All trade union members should be involved in this broad democratic movement to strengthen the GDR and socialism and to safeguard peace, and make their concrete contributions under the slogan: "My workplace -- my combat station for peace!"

From the platform of the 11th FDGB Congress we confirm the close militant alliance between the FDGB and SED.

We assure the SED Central Committee and you, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, that the trade unions will continue to fight with all their strength, under the tested guidance of the party and workers class, to implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and to further shape developed socialist society in the GDR. This is how the interests of its members can best be safeguarded.

We promise that we will consistently strengthen the militant partnership between the party and the trade unions, that we will gather the 1 million trade union activists round the party, and that we will inspire and enable them to fulfill the present and future tasks.

This is our will, this is our responsibility, and our honor.

The delegates to the 11th FDGB Congress

HONECKER ATTENDS WRITERS' ANNIVERSARY SEMINAR

Receives Participants

LD071224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0938 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 May 87 ADN -- The participants in the International Writers' Seminar to mark the 750th anniversary of Berlin were received by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, in Berlin Thursday morning. The friendly meeting at the official seat of the State Council was attented by Kurt Hager and Guenter Schabowski, SED Central Committee Politburo members; Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffman; and Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack.

Under the motto "Berlin -- a place for peace," the writers from 25 countries and Berlin (West) had an open exchange of views on the commitment to peace by present-day writers in their 2 days of talks.

Accepts Ortega Message

LD071856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1417 GMT 7 May 87

[Test] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State, received writer Rosario Murillo following his meeting with participants in the International Writers' Seminar entitled "Berlin -- a place for peace." She conveyed a personal message and warm greetings from Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the message and replied with equal warmth. In the friendly conversation there was an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest. Council of State Secretary Heinz Eicherler and Rodrigo Cardenal Martinez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the GDR, took part in the meeting.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT

LD071912 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1244 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- The Foreign Affairs Committee of the People's Chamber met in Berlin today under its chairman, Deputy Hermann Axen. At the present time, when the struggle to avert the danger of nuclear war by way of disarmament has entered a very responsible stage, the Foreign Affairs Committee welcomes and supports fully and completely the statement made by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, that the rapid conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of the Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe, without ifs and buts, must be the most urgent concern of the peoples and states.

The deputies were briefed by Ernst Krabatsch, the main departmental head at the Foreign Ministry, on the course to date of the Vienna CSCE meeting, and on international reactions to the joint proposals made by the GDR and the CSSR on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone and a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe. The GDR is working together with the other socialist states in Vienna to achieve more far-reaching agreements in all areas of the Helsinki Final Act so that the meeting contributes toward improving the international situation.

At the forefront is the compiling of a mandate for negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. It is necessary to begin the drafting of the final document without delay.

Regarding the GDR-CSSR joint disarmament proposals, the committee stressed that they had met with a predominantly positive international response and had become the subject of state negotiations. In particular, the proposal for a nuclear weapon-free corridor has gained increased significance in connection with the Soviet proposals on the nuclear medium-range and operational and tactical missiles.

The committee also received a report from Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Dieter Prietzel on the course and results of the 1987 Leipzig Spring Fair.

BRIEFS

CUBAN YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS -- On Monday [27 April] Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, had a cordial meeting in Berlin with the delegation of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba (UJC) under the leadership of its first secretary, Roberto Robaina, which is paying a friendship visit to the GDR. Eberhard Aurich expressed the certainty that the several-day friendship visit of the UJC delegation to the GDR will further consolidate and deepen the fraternal friendship between the two youth unions and between the young generation of Cuba and the GDR. The third friendship meeting between the FDJ and UJC at Whitsun in 1988 Magdeburg will also serve this purpose. The interlocutors exchanged their views on problems of the international youth and students movement. They expressed appreciation for the most recent Soviet peace initiatives and stressed the need to wage the peace struggle worldwide, to create a broad alliance of all opponents to the nuclear self-destruction of mankind, and to thus thwart the peace-threatening SDI plans of the U.S. Administration. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

FINANCE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TAX REFORM

LD022147 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1930 GMT 30 Apr 87

["Background Discussion" program; presenter Akos Mester interview with Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy in "studio one;" date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Mester] Good evening dear viewers. [passage omitted] Minister, you took part in this week's Party Central Committee session. No definitive standpoint on tax reform was reached at the session. Let me ask: Can we talk about something concrete or just theories?

[Medgyessy] We can talk about more than just theories. Of course, this is not without some risks, because the Central Committee debated these directives, considered them suitable for debate by the leading bodies of social organs and various institutions, but it has not adopted a definitive stand precisely for the reason that, knowing and utilizing the results of the debates, a grounded decision could not be made. It is an issue that affects a very wide strata.

[Mester] So can we go into detailed questions?

[Medgyessy] Yes.

[Mester] Good. At least, let us try. You probably remember -- and I think the dear viewers do, as well -- on this program a few years ago that this question was raised in a conversation with the head of the department of the finance system. Now the question would rather seem to be whether we are not too late with it.

[Medgyessy] There is no doubt that this price and finance system has a great many mistakes within it; it does not sufficiently help to clarify things; the enterprises' interest is not sufficient. For this reason change is necessary. However, this financial system has served the economic policy well for years; it was increasingly and continually impregnated with elements which are now foreign to this endeavor and intention. And these elements are, not least of all, subventions, and many kinds of stoppages; for this reason it is unavoidably necessary to change it.

[Mester] I am sorry. What I meant was that we are now in a more difficult economic situation than years ago; there are more social tensions in the country than in previous years. So, is it justified to introduce this tax reform precisely at this time? Before you might misunderstand, let me add that I do not want to arouse doubts in this matter; on the contrary, I hope that your explanation might dissolve any doubts.

[Medgyessy] It is justified simply because the situation dictates the need for a change, and the change requires tools which support it. Well, we could argue that it might have been better sooner. What happens usually is that necessity is a very big master, and it dictates that steps are taken which are necessary, useful. I think this one is useful.

[Mester] Let us take the most important elements of the planned tax reform one by one, briefly.

[Medgyessy] It wishes to support an endeavor of our economic policy which will reduce our backwardness in structure, in technical development. This tax system first and foremost underpins development, structure transformation, technical progress. There is a series of taxes which it is desirable to abolish or diminish, such as property tax, or rent tax; it is possible that the house tax may also be abolished. Remaining with enterprise taxes -- the profit tax is terribly high, the social security contribution is high. The abolition or reduction of these is necessary for inducing a higher enterprise interest, which should make it possible to speed up the structure transformation.

[Mester] So, there is a change in enterprises -- personal income tax is something new.

[Medgyessy] The point is that a series of taxes will be abolished or reduced. On the other hand, obviously, the tasks of the state, if they do not diminish, if the maintenance of society requires funds, then these funds must be found somewhere. This would occur in the future partly by a general turnover tax and partly by personal income tax.

[Mester] This general turnover tax is what was earlier referred to as value added tax, is it not? Perhaps there was even a linguistic debate on the matter?

[Medgyessy] Yes, we even asked for the opinion of linguists as to what would be the correct Hungarian formulation; in the end we opted for general turnover tax.

[Mester] This general turnover tax -- which we formerly referred to as value added tax -- what effect will it have on prices, partly on producer and partly on consumer prices?

[Medgyessy] We have to look at the structure as a whole, that is, the reduction of taxes and the introduction of the two new taxes. The package as a whole reduces producer prices, palpably, well, by several percent; we reckon that producer prices will have to fall by 5-8 percent. Consumer prices will go in a different direction, they will increase, basically because there are a great many subsidies, and the elimination of subsidies requires that consumer prices should increase.

[Mester] If that is so, then this will also mean that the introduction of this general turnover tax will have some kind of inflationary effect. And then the question is: will it have a temporary inflationary effect or a prolonged inflationary effect? It makes a difference.

[Medgyessy] Yes. As I said, at the time of its introduction it is certain to cause price increases. We will strive to ensure that the consumer price index, which has unfortunately become quite high in recent years, should not become significantly higher next year either, if the introduction of the tax takes place next year, that is. This would be a temporary effect. At the same time, however, this change is a very genuine change, because it will entail the abolition or reduction of a series of taxes and subventions which have actually pushed prices up in past years. So, a certain kind of price-stretching factor will be taken out of this year. While I consider that this will cause, in the long term, a smaller price inflation than in the previous years, at the outset it is certain to increase prices.

[Mester] Does this not contradict the declared principle of our economic policy on whose basis we always say that we strive for an anti-inflationist policy?

[Medgyessy] I believe it is very important for us to understand precisely what is meant by an anti-inflationist policy. Basically there are two or three factors of inflation in Hungarian economy. One of these, maybe the most important, is that there is no relation between performance and incomes. Incomes have unfortunately been growing faster for years than has been justified by performance; or, if you like, the other way round: performance does not grow as it should. There are structural problems, and we are not always able to produce a production structure appropriate to the foreign market demands; thus, our performance is not sufficiently effective. These are the real causes of inflation. The basic aim of the anti-inflationist policy is to put an end to these causes. From this viewpoint this financial system is suited to promoting a structure transformation, to promoting a better relationship between performance and incomes, and thereby to undermine inflation to a small extent.

[Mester] I have to tell you honestly that when I started to go deeply into this matter, with the help of my editorial colleague, Csaba Vertes, my mood was -- how shall I say -- fluctuating. And I will tell you why. It seems to me that in a certain sense the introduction of this general turnover tax may be favorable, but I am not quite sure about it. I will give a specific example: if this tax is introduced, then presumably the enterprises will have fewer profits to yield; and this will not make the progressively functioning enterprises very unhappy -- on the contrary. Is that true?

[Medgyessy] On the contrary -- yes.

[Mester] So, that in itself is good. But I wonder: the budget does not want to be badly off, and it is not with this personal income tax that the budget will want to supplement the missing portion of income. To make it quite clear: is it not the case that what the budget will lose here it will want to make the citizens pay for?

[Medgyessy] We reckon that the position of the state budget will neither worsen nor improve by this change at the time. And we are hoping from this change that over the years the economy will develp so that the budget revenue will naturally increase. We are not expecting to sort out the budget's position with this.

[Mester] Perhaps I could ask what is the personal income tax? Not everybody knows, I think.

[Medgyessy] It is a general personal income tax that tries to accomplish several things: a more equitable distribution of individual incomes; it is a tool to make up for the cessation of other taxes; and third, it will create a slightly better groundwork for us to transform the much-criticized enterprise wages regulation.

[Mester] If I understand this correctly, it will be more unified and we will have to tax progresively, depending on our total income. In consequence of this, so to speak, debts will be determined. I think it will not be very easy to determine these debts, because it is easy to make mistakes with this. If the debts are incorrectly determined then, as you have said yourself, that will not encourage performance, but rather the contrary, the restraining of performance. It seems to me that there could come about a situation in which one simply says: Well, this is the point at which it is not worth my while to work intensively, because I have to pay such a high tax.

[Medgyessy] Yes, well, I have to be honest and say that you are talking about a dilemma that we have also thought about a great deal. [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless allow me first to mention a factor that is certain to be of interest and will perhaps help us understand this system. We reckon that at the outset the enterprises will increase wages in such a way -- and we shall oblige the enterprises to do this -- that they will be able to pay the individuals' taxes on their wages arising from their main employment. Therefore, with the introduction of this tax we do not wish to reduce the net wages of those living off wages and salaries. They will thus be able to pay them. This is terribly important element of this entire step, because this will make the introduction of the tax tolerable. There will be a tax-free zone, up to a determined amount. We are now reckoning with an amount; it may change in the course of the debates, so do not call me to account in a few months for the figure I am about to mention. Well, we are now reckoning, let us say, that the annual income of those living off wages and salaries will be tax-free up to a level of around 60,000 forints. The problem is that if we were to raise this tax-free level, let us say -- and it would no doubt meet with sympathy if we said that 100,000 forints of what they earn should be completely tax-free -- then there would have to be a very steep increase in the progression in the future scales, and that would diminish precisely this type of interest.

[Mester] I would ask, for example, whether it will be possible in the future to tax invisible incomes. How, and by what methods, will it be possible to uncover them?

[Medgyessy] Well, we expect the invisible incomes will also have to be taken into taxation seriously. I do not want to go into the intricacies of taxation because that would take too long, but we will employ a tax technique in which the two new kinds of tax will control one another in the case of the invisible incomes. Thus, in order for this general turnover tax to function in an appropriate manner for a given person -- because it also contains an element whereby it will be possible to claim back the tax if someone buys a product for his production -- it will be in his interest to declare the amount of his turnover. He will have to claim back the tax of the previous phase, because that is how he will get his money. This will make it possible to know an individual's probable income.

[Mester] Imagine that some money is slipped into somebody's pocket. If this money is considerably more than his salary -- perhaps it is many times his salary -- he would be a fool to declare it.

[Medgyessy] There are two kinds of invisible incomes. First there is what you delicately referred to as money slipped into the pocket, such as tips, gratuities, etc. And then there is the kind of invisible income that is simply covered up, taxable income on which the person may be paying tax up to a certain level, but which he covers up. Now, I am talking about this latter kind, and it is not a small amount.

[Mester] I would be very glad if you would reassure me; not me so much, because I think I am beginning to understand, but rather public opinion. There is a taxation based on property accounting, and many people think that what this means in practice is that suddenly one day one of these sinister people will call at his house, wearing, let us say, a bowler hat, and will say: Where did you get the money for your house? And then he will be taxed accordingly. So, in other words what is meant by this tax based on property account rendering? And it will not mean, will it, that they will check up on how much money we have in a savings account, and that this money will be taxed?

[Medgyessy] This is one kind of control system, and the control systems will have to be strengthened. As I said before the two taxes will control one another, and this is also a system of control.

It is contradictory if someone declares that he has a monthly income of 8,000 forints and then he goes and builds himself a villa worth 10 million forints. That would of course be surprising. It could be conjectured that he did not declare all his income and did not pay tax on it.

[Mester] So, will they ask where he got the money for his villa? Did he pay tax on the income which he used to buy the villa?

[Medgyessy] We believe that we must develop a system in which there is some knowledge of who buys very expensive real estate or goods. This is natural, and such things are recorded, such as houses, weekend houses, cars, and so on. If there are prominent and very surprising differences, then indeed the person might be asked why he did not pay tax on that income. It is not a question of punishing anyone. It would be a good thing if we stopped looking on this tax as some kind of punishment. If someone has earned his money in a correct fashion -- and he can do that in many ways, by his work, his ideas, his risk taking -- then we have no objection to that. The problem arises if he does not take part in his duty to contribute to the common tasks.

[Mester] I have a suspicion, and I do not think I am very wrong in this, that there will develop here in Hungary a new profession of tax experts, who I believe will perhaps get rich in coming years -- though it is true that they too will have to pay tax on their incomes, if we manage to uncover this income.

[Medgyessy] There is nothing to be ashamed of it there is a need for tax experts, too. A complicated and complex financial system demands that there will be expert people who will observe this, and give professional advice on taxation. Here too, we must be wary of charlatans of course, so we are thinking of giving some sort of licences in this regard.

[Mester] There are still debates on some matters. Are they still thinking about introducing here along with personal taxation -- something which is common in civilized countries -- that is to say, certain items which are necessary at work and which are tax deductable.

[Medgyessy] Yes, we will do this. If you asked me to list specifically what can be deducted in various professions, I could not yet give a precise reply, but there will be such possibilities.

[Mester] Is there by any chance no debate on the issue of why this personal income tax is apportioned upon individuals and not on families? What I have in mind is that many people consider it wrong that large families -- that is, where there are many children and for this very reason both parents, but mainly the father, are obliged to have additional jobs to support the family -- that in these families, on account of the progressive taxation, they will pay considerably more tax than those without children. Therefore, will the tax policy be able to take this into consideration later on?

[Medgyessy] We think that the social policy can be fitted in with this tax policy very well, but the two must not be mixed. Social policy -- for example, family benefits -- must be a separate element from this, in the future, just as it is today. Anyway, probably as a result of the changes, family benefits must be raised in the future. This does not require a family income tax. At the same time, it is apparent from examples from abroad, that there are also disadvantages to family income tax -- for example, the dividing of families, as people pay less tax if they are separated. There are advantages and disadvantages for both. We are of the opinion that we must create a tax system to which a social policy can be linked, but need not necessarily built into it.

[Mester] I think the categories of fairness and social interest must be built into the tax system. Those pensioners who do supplementary work to which a social interest is linked, will have their tax calculated on the basis of combining their pension and supplementary activities, whereas if they did not do supplementary work, they would not pay tax on their pensions.

[Medgyessy] This is a slightly tendentious question, as you forgot to mention that there is not tax payable on pensions. This is an important observation. It is also true, that if anyone earns income in addition to his pension, it is combined with his pension, and he is taxed according to that code. I think it would be very difficult to explain why someone who is retired and has a substantial income does not pay tax, while an active person with a lower income does pay tax.

[Mester] This whole tax reform is obviously linked to the development of our standard of living. Two points of view can be heard about this: One is that we are in such a difficult economic situation that we need a tax reform; the other is practically the opposite, that in fact this tax reform will also help us to get out of this difficult economic situation.

[Medgyessy] I think both are true. The tax reform is a tool which must definitely help us to get out of this situation, help precisely this changing of the structure, perhaps later, the enlivening of the economy, a more just division, greater clearsightedness in economic policy; so from this point of view it is good.

At the same time, it must also be seen that the economic situation itself is such that it forces certain steps, it requires and demands that we have the tools which support this change.

[Mester] Thank you for giving us this information.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL DELIVERS MAY DAY ADDRESS

LD301752 Budapest MTI in English 1515 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 30 (MTI) -- Gyula Virizlay, secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions delivered a ceremonious address over radio and television on the occasion of May Day.

We are preparing for the great international holiday of the working class, he said. May Day is a special holiday, that of work and human dignity, one of the loveliest days of the year.

Development so far has shown a significant enhancement in all walks of life: We have progressed along the course of building socialism, our national wealth has increased, we have eliminated uncertainties in earning a living, we have created social security, masses, several million strong have risen in financial situation, in knowledge and behaviour, he pointed out and then continued: But we must also calculate with the other side of the picture. In recent years we have not been able to attain the objectives that we set out for ourselves. The problems of families and individuals have grown.

In this situation it is understandable if the workers demand that the leaders too, have a better understanding of the tension and problems accumulated in the people. It is understandable if societal interest in the measures is growing and if there is often a just impatience because of the unsolved nature of internal problems.

Unfortunately, no spectacular or rapid results can be expected currently. But we do have the resolution to get out of this situation as quickly as possible, using our own strength. This is possible, although not easy. The way the power of the economy develops and the nature of our achievements are of key importance from the aspect of the whole of our lives, our future, he stressed.

Our aspiration is to create a social atmosphere in which people, who want to act, receive a greater opportunity to do so.

In keeping with its practice, the Hungarian socialist workers party, is striving, he stressed, to set down the lines for societal space for maneuvering that open up perspectives. The trade unions are also endeavouring to guide the course of the evolvement in the direction of the advance of the community, in coordination with the policy of our party.

We have coordinated considerations with the government and party leadership on a number of occasions. It is not easy to admit that the measures taken are strongly needed. It is not easy to work to a tighter work schedule and at the same time to accept the price increases. It is not easy to begin something new or, at times, to change jobs. The trade union clearly sees that these steps are not popular, are no cause for being enthusiastic, but taking them is unavoidable, said Gyula Virizlay, who then stressed: Our people have proved and are proving that they are capable of making efforts. They know how to think responsibly and are capable of seeing beyond the national frontiers, capable of learning from the failures and successes of others.

Today our attention is turned to the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, since the new roads to the building of socialism currently being opened can speed up our own development, too. They can strengthen our economy and shape our political image into a more democratic one. We are observing and analyzing the achievemtnts of the fraternal countries, and are seeking the roads to common and specific development.

The Hungarian workers have expressesd their will again and again, together with the workers of the socialist countries and the progressive forces of the world , for they want to live under conditions that create no fear of the threat of a third world war.

No matter how difficult we may feel our problems to be, no matter how often we may feel that our peace is threatend, we have never forgotten that our own future, our meaningful future lies along a single course, the course of socialism, said Gyula Virizlay, in conclusion.

PPF'S POZSGAY DISCUSSES VISITS TO PRC, JAPAN

AU071121 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 1 May 87 p 6

[Interview with PPF Secretary General Imre Pozsgay by MAGYAR NEMZET editor Tibor Varkonyi: "Imre Pozsgay on His Visit to the Far East -- Hungary's Image in China and Japan" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] PPF National Council Secretary General Imre Pozsgay recently visited the Far East. He led a delegation to China, and paid a personal visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government. Back home, and summing up his experiences and thoughts, Pozsgay received MAGYAR NEMZET editor Tibor Varkonyi and answered his questions.

[Varkonyi] The PPF has always been known for its widespread international relations. We are witnessing, nowadays, some sort of qualitative changes in these relations; I mean there that Asia in particular is interested in us. Can we say that the recent visit to China and Japan proves the existence of such a qualitative change?

[Pozsgay] We can definitely say so, and my experiences also proves this. We have different relations with China and Japan, but there is great interest in Hungary found in both countries. They are also interested in the activity of the PPF. In China, we have direct partners, the People's Political Consultative Conference, the forum for eight political parties and various public and political movements; this plays a similar role to our PPF. We are aware of the historical and political reasons behind the prolonged period when there were no relations between us. This long silence did not benefit either of us, and it was a great pleasure to see that the relations have become lively again in recent years. [passage omitted]

[Varkonyi] Have the relations between the two bodies increased organizationally as well as a result of the visit?

[Pozsgay] Yes, we returned to the practice of direct contacts and this means also an exchange of experiences. We agreed on inviting a Chinese delegation to Hungary, and on preparing a medium-term working plan. We initiated and accepted the idea of inviting, Chinese intellectuals and public figures within the framework of this plan, in addition to the official Chinese delegations. [passage omitted]

[Varkonyi] Obviously, the visit to Japan was quite different?

[Pozsgay] [Passage omitted] In all my meetings in Japan, I witnessed a particularly keen interest in economic relations. I even felt bitter at realizing our inability to be flexible enough in implementing such economic possibilities and promises. Besides, it is difficult to be flexible with Japan because of the country's dynamism and readiness for initiatives, which presents problems to countries even bigger than Hungary. [passage omitted]

[Varkonyi] What kind of interest do the Japanese have in the PPF?

[Pozsgay] They wanted to know how this political conglomerate works and how a lasting consensus emerges in the country as a result of a consolidated social situation. Was this consensus some sort of silence and resignation, or active cooperation? I think, or at least, I hope that I was able to convince them there is real political life in Hungary, and that the citizen is an important element in this political life and is facing increasing tasks in public life. [passge omitted]

[Varkonyi] How widespread is the international activity of the PPF?

[Pozsgay] Countries are interested in us and we should not avoid that. It would be harmful for the country and unfavorable from the viewpoint of evaluating our political relations if we followed the path of isolation. It is no secret that governments are able to deal with the interstate relations, and political parties are able to foster the relations between themselves, but the world has gone beyond these frameworks today. While being able to foster social consensus and widespread social cooperation at home, the PPF is also able to establish contacts with political forces with which, officially, we could never establish contacts. And, in the meantime, Hungary also benefits from these contacts. [passage omitted]

SWEDE BLAMES ARMS-FOR-CONTRAS COMMENT ON U.S. PAPER

LD072246 Warsaw PAP in English 2220 GMT 7 May 87

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, May 7 — Today, the Swedish daily NY DAG carried an article insinuating that exports of Polish-made ammunition and arms used to fight the Nicaraguan Sandinista government were going on behind the Polish Government's back. The article has been based on a talk with SIPRI expert in international arms trade Thomas Ohlson.

Immediately after reading the article, the PAP correspondent phoned Ohlson, a leading SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute) scientist, who clearly dissociated himself from statements attributed to him by the press. Ohlson commented upon the article in the NY DAG and on earlier revelations of the Swedish press on the same topic in the following way:

Attributing to Poland the role of arms supplier to the Nicaraguan contras results from the Swedish press' search for catchy headlines. During a talk with newsmen, which by the way focused on general principles governing the world arms market in connection with the illegal activity of the Swedish arms concern Bofors, I did not state such a thing. While pointing to twisted paths along which arms and ammunition are often smuggled, I only referred to an article published by the U.S. INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE last January which stated that some small amounts of Polish and Romanian ammunition which had been in Portugal, were brought there by Americans for Nicaraguan contras. Of course, the responsibility for this statement falls on the U.S. paper, and I could not confirm its truthfulness to any degree whatsoever.

Swedish newsmen, and then REUTERS in its world service (in full knowledge of the article published by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE), treated this marginal remark of mine as a piece of information backed by the prestige of SIPRI. I want to stress that SIPRI publishes its analyses on the basis of official data and reports and their truthfulness is confirmed by various independent sources. Whenever we depart from this rule we always stress that either a report has not been checked or it has been given by a source whose reliability is difficult to check, Ohlson said.

'POLICE BRUTALITY' PROMPTS PACIFIST'S HUNGER STRIKE

AU071512 Paris AFP in English 1505 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 7 (AFP) — Polish police have arrested 21 pacifist militants since the opening here on Wednesday of an international disarmament seminar, a spokesman for Poland's illegal Peace and Liberty (WiP) group said Thursday.

WiP organiser Jacek Czaputowicz said one of the 21 arrested WiP activists, Gwidon Zlatkes, 33, has started a hunger strike to protest against "police brutality", allegedly used to prevent him attending the seminar.

Mr. Zlatkes was re-arrested Thursday ministers after being released from an initial two-day period of preventive detention, Mr. Czaputowicz said.

Some 40 western pacifists -- including eight from the Swedish Committee for Aghanistan, three from the American Neither East Nor West group, three from the British International Nuclear Disarmament group, five Dutch delegates, five West Germans, six French, one Austrian and one Canadian, -- who entered Poland on tourist visas, are taking part in the seminar which is the first to be held in the East-bloc.

Mr. Czaputowicz said that 22 others were refused visas to attend.

Several Polish dissidents are reportedly attending the debates being held at a Warsaw church. Polish authorities consider WiP an illegal organisation and asked religious leaders not to provide a venue for the gathering. However the decision was left to the parish priest concerned.

Several speakers at the seminar reportedly linked the issue of recent Soviet disarmament proposals in Europe with human rights for the peoples of East-bloc countries.

JARUZELSKI, GLEMP DISCUSS POPE'S PLANNED VISIT

LD071809 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] A meeting between Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, and Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp took place today. The primate believes the visit the chairman of the Council of State paid to Pope John Paul II at the Vatican on 13 January 1987 was an important event both in international life and in fashioning relations between Poland and the Holy See, as well as between the state and the church in Poland. The visit to Poland by Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the Church Council for Public Affairs, which he paid between 21-23 April at the invitation of the foreign affairs minister, followed a useful course.

The chairman of the Council of State and the primate assessed with satisfaction that preparations for the third visit by Pope John Paul II to his homeland are proceeding successfully, thanks to constructive cooperation between representatives of the state and the church, with the participation of Vatican services. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jozef Glemp expressed their conviction that with continuing care for a favorable climate in the entirety of relations between the state and the church in the course of preparations for the third visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II, its course and results would contribute toward national reconciliation and to strengthening the morals of Polish society. The visit would also make a contribution to the cause of peace, and toward ensuring Poland's correct position in the world.

SZALAJDA RECEIVES SOVIET SCI-TECH OFFICIAL

LD062214 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda has received in Warsaw the deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology to discuss the implementation of the Polish-Soviet program of technological progress.

WOJCIK, YUGOSLAV COMMITTEE ASSESS TRADE TURNOVER

LD072206 Warsaw PAP in English 2144 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 7 — Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik received today the visiting Yugoslav Foreign Trade Vice-Minister Djordoe Hadzi-Mihajlovic who has come here to attend a meeting of the merchandise trade commission of the Polish-Yugoslav committee of cooperation in economy, science and technology.

The meeting assessed the mutual trade turnover in 1986 and discussed questions of trade in the current year.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD072025 Warsaw PAP in English 1920 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 7 — Member of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia CC Political Bureau and foreign minister of that country Berhanu Bayeh ended today his official visit to Poland.

In the morning the guest visited the Warsaw old town and the Royal Castle. Later, accompanied by Foreign Vice-Minister Jan Majewski, he visited the horticultural institute in Skierniewice, central Poland, and an experimental fruit-growing station outside that town.

The Ethiopian visitor got acquainted with the latest scientific and production achievements of those institutions. Bayeh, who displayed interest in the development of agricultural cooperation with Poland, was shown the most up-to-date types of Polish combine-harvesters and horticultural machinery.

SEJM DELEGATES VOTE ON OFFICIALS, DEBATE ISSUES

Replace Lopatka With Loranc

LD071618 Warsaw PAP in English 1534 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 7 — During today's session the Sejm made a change in the composition of the Council of Ministers. The respective proposal was presented by Premier Zbigniew Messner who moved for Adam Lopatka being recalled from his present post as minister-head of the office of religious affairs, in connection with the intention of entrusting him with another important government post. The premier moved for the appointment of Wladyslaw Loranc as Lopatka's replacement.

The prime minister expressed recognition and thanked Prof. Lopatka for his work in the Council of Ministers and for his multifold activity at the hitherto post. He also pointed to Lopatka's part in the deepening of the constructive cooperation between the state and the church, the cooperation having a significant influence on the social climate of the country's life. The premier also presented Wladyslaw Loranc's profile.

The deputies were informed that Loranc's candidature had received a positive opinion from the appropriate Sejm committee.

In a vote the Sejm recalled Adam Lopatka from his hitherto post, with 15 abstentions, and appointed Wladyslaw Loranc, with 23 abstentions.

The Sejm also approved Zdzislaw Sadowski's resignation from membership of the Socio-Economic Council in connection with his appointment as deputy premier.

Debate Pensions, Other Issues

LD071914 Warsaw PAP in English 1806 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 7 -- An extensive debate over the government's report on the implementation of the 1982 Sejm resolution concerning invalids and handicapped people ended on the second day of the Sejm session today in the Sejm's acceptance of the report. A general conclusion to draw from the debate is the necessity to intensify efforts towards a more effective implementation of the tasks specified in the Sejm resolution.

Also today, the Sejm amended the law on war veterans' privileges, appointed a new minister-head of the office for religious affairs, and heard the replies to interpellations and deputies' questions. The debate was attended by Zbigniew Messner.

The amended law on war veterans' privileges replaced their hitherto bonuses in fees for heating, hot water supply, gas, etc. with cash allotments to be spent on these services. The money will also be paid to veterans' widows and widowers who are also getting some other bonuses provided they are old-age or disability pensioners.

The proposed regulations are part of the government bill on raising old-age and disability pensions in the years 1987-1988 and on changes to some laws regulating these pensions. The Sejm voted the bill with amendments with six votes against and 13 abstentions.

Under the last item on the agenda the Sejm heard replies to interpellations and deputies' questions.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare Miroslaw Cybulko reported on the situation in the supply of medicines and sanitary means, and listed the undertaken strategies.

The interpellation concerning compensations for Polish citizens who had been exploited by the Third Reich was answered by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

Answering another interpellation, Minister of Agriculture Stanislaw Zieba referred to some of the problems of agriculture.

In her answer, Minister of Education Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska said that upbringing in sobriety would be executed in Polish schools with the utmost attention.

GWIAZDA CLAIMS IMF 'UNANIMITY' WITH ECONOMIC REFORM

LD070905 Warsaw PAP in English 0613 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 6 -- Polish TV today covered a meeting between Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda and workers of the "Unitra-Cemi Kazel" electronical plant in Koszalin on the Baltic coast. Representatives of other local plants also attended the meeting.

Gwiazda answered many questions. Referring to one question concerned with some firms' departing from the principles of the economic reform, among other ways, by increasing wages more than it is allowed by the regulations, Gwiazda said:

Indeed, this section of the economy sometimes continues to lack consistency in action. Access to extra-systemic reductions and subsidies is still a frequent case and it is too easy to by-pass the principles of the reform. This way various detractions are made from the rules of economic "fair play" which puts enterprises displaying good performance and efficiency in disadvantage. Why is this so? Pressure, threats, or arguments bordering on blackmail are so powerful that it is difficult to withstand pressure from central authorities' representatives. This, of course, has nothing in common with economic mechanisms promoted by the reform, but such are the facts. I believe the reform's 2d stage will eliminate these practices.

Speaking of material supplies for factories Gwiazda stressed that this problem was difficult all over the country and it would be hard to solve unless production methods change. But of course the problem must be solved. When will this happen? I expect, Gwiazda said, not before we have learned to distribute raw and intermediate materials, chiefly by means of economic methods, among producers capable of using them in the most rational way. They will not go to those failing to satisfy the requirements of the economy and the 2nd stage of the economic reform but sticking to their material-intensive production. We will have to grapple with short supplies until we introduce structural changes in the division of raw and intermediate materials, that is, until economic mechanisms begin to dominate in this sphere.

Asked whether there is some relation between the IMF report published late last year and the guidelines for the reform's 2nd stage, Gwiazda replied:

Since the very beginning of our talks with the IMF representatives we have been noting unanimity as to the main direction of the work of Polish economy, which is aimed at a possibly quick achievement of economic equilibrium at home and in foreign relations.

We basically differed in our views when it came to determining the time within which this goal would be reached. The IMF contends that we should do it quickly, whereas we want -- considering the various aspects of the socio-political situation -- to make it gradually and avoid paying for the success with deterioration of the living standards. Therefore, continuing our talks with IMF delegates which would satisfy the other side and, at the same time, allow our economy to develop. In any event, this cannot be a road to nowhere.

Referring to the relation between Poland's debt and its economic potential, and to an estimated growth in the national income which would permit Poland to repay credits and interest without increasing its debt and without seriously burdening the population, Vice-Premier Gwiazda said:

We will be able to achieve such a situation only when we radically increase our exports, when, for example, we manage to double it. We can, of course, imagine "tightening the belt" and having the turnovers balanced in the coming years but we are aware that this would be too heavy a burden for Polish society. So far, our Western creditors do not want to understand this problem, hence the lack of long-range regulations. I am convinced, however, that such an agreement will come. It is in the interest of Poland and its creditors alike.

Referring to the credits that Poland obtained in the 1970's and on which it is now paying interest, Gwiazda said that the credits had been sought in the interest of society. About one-third of them was spent for imports of marked goods, grains, and fodders. The remaining two-thirds bought investment goods such as machines, equipment, and were also earmarked for supply import.

It is true that many of these purchases were abortive, some licenses unnecessary. But the decisive majority helped to double our production assets which, in turn, provided workposts for the young people reaching their productive years, Gwiazda stressed.

Employment growth in the socialized economy over the previous decade totalled over two million people. As to the debt repayment, we have to accept the fact that nobody will do it for us. The only question is just in what time and at what price will we check the growth of debt and repay it. A dramatic exports growth is simply the cure, Gwiazda stressed.

POLITBURO 'HIGHLY' RATES MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD062125 Warsaw PAP in English 1823 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Warsaw May 6 -- During a session held here yesterday, the PUWP CC Political Bureau after acquainting itself with information on the May Day observances, highly rated the course of the celebrations and the accompanying May Day events. Approximately 10 million people -- the highest number for six years -- took part in 1,769 marches and rallies.

The participants in the manifestations expressed their support for the internationalistic links joining the Polish working class with working people in the fraternal socialist countries, with the forces of peace and progress all over the world.

The May Day observances, and especially the voluntary social action in which 4.5 million people took part, are evidence of the citizens' growing involvement, the sense of responsibility for the country's problems, the will to act in the name of the common welfare.

Next, in a joint session with the leadership of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) the Political Bureau acquainted itself with the assumptions for draft amendments to the labour code and the preparations for the signing of branch collective labour agreements and factory agreements. The Political Bureau approved the most necessary changes in the labour code which should be implemented still this year.

The discussants referred to the unsatisfactory state of work discipline in many companies and the unsatisfactory execution of duties at all work posts. These attitudes are not combatted radically and decisively enough. Their combatting requires actions on all levels of management. The Political Bureau stressed that the press, radio and television should pay due attention to these issues.

WARSAW TO HOST SECOND PRON CONGRESS 8-10 MAY

LD071207 Warsaw PAP in English 1052 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 7 -- The second congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) will be held here May 8-10 under the programmatic motto of Agreement, Rebirth and Development.

Member of the Presidium of the PRON National Council Jerzy Grzybczak, who runs the congress propaganda and information team, has told PAP about the congress programme and tasks. Excerpts:

The movement, with many millions of members today, delegated 1,555 activists representing various professions and social milieux to the second congress. 800 invited guests and about 20 delegations of national fronts and similar movements from abroad will take part in the debates.

The second congress will be rejuvenated, as regards the age of the delegates. It will also be a working, rather than a gala, congress as attention will focus on critical self-assessment of the hitherto work and laying down a programme genuinely satisfying social needs. The main goal is agreement through common work.

We plan to adopt several important documents, including the PRON's stand on problems of Poland's development, a new programmatic declaration, a stand on housing construction and an appeal for peaceful order worldwide.

Conferences for Polish and foreign journalists will be held at the INTERPRESS Press Centre every day. The debates will be covered by over 300 journalists accredited to the congress, including 100 foreign ones.

I would like to stress one thing, namely, that the PRON's entire work shows that the movement does not depart from its ideological assumptions worked out by the first congress. We greatly hope that the second congress will enrich and deepen these assumptions, Grzybczak said.

MESSNER STRESSES METALLURGY'S IMPORTANCE TO ECONOMY

LD061458 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 6 -- In connection with the metallurgist's day, Premier Zbigniew Messner met with representatives of 260 thousand Polish metallurgists here today.

"Last year was a good year for the metallurgy," said Janusz Maciewjewicz, the minister of metallurgy and the engineering industry. "It fulfilled all the basic goods envisaged by the annual plan. The production of individual products was even higher by 2 to 7 percent than envisaged by the plan. However, due to a 14-percent drop in employment in this sector in comparison to 1980, the production of certain products -- steel, coke and rolled products -- still remains lower than the level reached seven years ago. Metallurgy is changing its profile -- the goal being the modernization of the products offered, improved quality and effectiveness of management," he said.

Premier Messner stressed that without a modern metallurgy a modern economy could not exist. "This is why the important goal facing metallurgy is its modernization. The government decisions undertaken in 1984 create the possibilities for making up the negligence of the 1970's and for the fulfillment of quality requirements, put forward by Polish and foreign recipients," he added.

Premier Messner positively rated the realization of investment projects in metallurgy, including those favouring the improvement of the environment. The coke plant in the Katowice steel mill is an example of the properly understood co-existence between industry and the environment. The premier also referred to some of the issues connected with the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform.

CIOBANU SPEECH AT MAY DAY MEETING IN BUCHAREST

AU041733 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 May 87 p 3

[Speech by Lina Ciobanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the General Union of Trade Unions, at a May Day festive meeting held on 30 April in Bucharest]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Elena Ceausescu, dear comrades, esteemed foreign guests: The Romanian people celebrate the traditional May Day -- the international day of labor and of brotherhood, and solidarity among all working people everywhere -- in an atmosphere of unanimous and lively revolutionary involvement and of broad and intensive mobilization to unswervingly implement the great decisions of the 13th Party Congress and to fulfill the important plans and programs for our socialist fatherland's socioeconomic development, closely united around our heroic and glorious Communist Party and its secretary general, the tested and clear-sighted leader of our nation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. (loud applause and cheers; chants; "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!").

This year, the anniversary of the day of labor is taking place under the sign of resolute work by all Communists and the entire nation to do their best to meet the party's national conference and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic with exemplary deeds of work and new and outstanding achievements in all fields.

May Day has been celebrated in Romania for almost a century, which proves the long-standing character of our workers movement and its unflinching attachment to socialist and communist ideals; this also proves the strong military spirit and revolutionary combativeness of the Romanian workers class, as well as its determination to struggle for a new destiny and a better and more just world.

With feelings of complete satisfaction and patriotic pride, we point out that, in the rich chronicle of the struggles and victories of the International Day of Labor, the Romanian proletariat and Communists have entered eternal deeds and written down glorious pages which will forever remain in our fatherland' history.

The great antifascist and antiwar demonstration of 1 May 1939 in Romania takes an honorable place among the major events of profound historical significance that provide such magnificence to this celebration; this revolutionary action has proved the RCP's profound involvement inthe country's social and political life and the unity of the workers class and all progressive and patriotic forces in the struggle to defend democratic freedoms, peace, and national independence and sovereignty. The driving motto of that impressive demonstration -- in the organization and unfolding of which a decisive role was played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu -- was the need for the unity of action of the working people and all forces opposed to fascism and war. Since those days, one of the essential features of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's revolutionary thinking and activity have become apparent--namely, the conviction that unity of action strengthens the force of the broad masses, and that only unity can guarantee success in battle. (applause)

For more than 40 years we have been celebrating May Day in freedom; with legitimate pride we review the bright successes scored in socialist construction and the stages covered by our independent and sovereign fatherland, which is the master of its destiny, along the road of progess, well-being, and happiness.

On this occasion we point with great satisfaction to Romania's great socialist achievements in the period inaugurated by the Ninth RCP Congress and the decisive role played by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in raising the fatherland to the highest peaks of development, and in ensuring its international prestige. (lively applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!:).

The great changes that have taken place in Romania in the past 22 years are the result of the unflinching implementation of the Communist Party's wise policy, in the elaboration and application of which a decisive role devolves on our much esteemed and beloved leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who has provided brightness and greatness to this period, which our people have marked with golden letters in the fatherland's history as the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era." (applause). In the consciousness of Communists and of all our people these great achievements, which have raised our fatherland to high peaks of socialist civilization, are constantly associated and indissolubly linked with the name and untiring theoretical and practical activity of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the bright revolutionary, ardent patriot, and front-ranking militant of the communist and workers movement, to whom we also pay ardent homage on this occasion by expressing our most precious feelings of regard and profound gratitude. (prolonged applause and loud cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "our esteem and pride, Ceausescu-Romania!").

We also express full gratitude to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, eminent political figure and scientist of world renown who, through her untiring and highly competent work in the party-state leadership and in the organization and guidance of science, education, art, and culture, is making a priceless contribution to promoting the ceaseless development of the fatherland and asserting the noble ideals of peace, understanding, and cooperation among all nations. (loud and prolonged applause).

Dear comrades, in the almost 43 years since the victory of the revolution for social and national liberation and the almost 40 years since the transition to socialist construction, the Romanian people led by the Communist Party have achieved outstanding results in developing the country and raising its overall level of civilization. Through the enthusiastic work and strong involvement of our workers class and the entire nation, Romania has covered several historical stages in a relatively short time.

From a country with poorly developed industry and backward agriculture, Romania has turned into an industrial-agrarian state, with modern industry organized on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology and with socialist agriculture in the full process of intensive modernization and development. On this basis, we have ensured the overall development of the fatherland and the further increase in the people's material and intellectual living standard, the supreme goal of our Communist Party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are successfully building in Romania. (applause).

The Romanian people are currently engaged with all their might in implementing the 1986-1990 Eighth 5-Year Plan, the main objective of which is Romania's transition to a higher development stage, that of a medium-developed socialist country. We concluded 1986 with important results in all fields. Industrial production grew at a rate of 7.7 percent compared with the previous year and agriculture at a rate of more than 12 percent, having registered the largest grain production in Romania's entire history; the national income increased by more than 7 percent. Good results were also registered in other economic sectors, in the development of science, education, and culture, and in the increase in the people's incomes, living standard, and well-being.

On the eve of May Day, many working collectives throughout the country report great achievements and new and outstanding successes in implementing plan tasks for the first 4 months of this year. In spite of these results, there are still important lags in a number of economic sectors and throughout the economy.

Answering the mobilizing appeals and calls of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, the workers class, cooperative peasantry, and all our people are firmly determined to do their best to unswervingly fulfill the plan tasks for 1987, a decisive year in the successful implementation of the great targets established by the 13th party congress.

On the occasion of May Day, allow me to extend -- on behalf of and with the authorization of the party leadership and Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- warmest congratulations to our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all working people in our fatherland for the results obtained in the first months of this year and for their self-denial and devotion to work, and to wish them new and great successes in all fields! (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Esteemed comrades, proceeding from the fact that the fulfillment of the important plans and programs for the all-round development of our fatherland, as well as that of any other country, can only be ensured in conditions of peace and tranquillity and in a climate of trust and security, our party and state and our brilliant leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu are actively working to develop relations with all states, regardless of social system, and with progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, in order to consistently promote in international relations the noble ideals of cooperation, understanding, and collaboration among all nations.

The Romanian people take patriotic pride in the fact that our party-state policy, which is so brilliantly represented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a personality of high international prestige, is a policy fully dedicated to their vital interests, as well as to the vital interests of all nations. (applause).

In the current, very serious, and complex international situation, Socialist Romania and its president believe that it is necessary now, more than ever before, to do everything possible to pool the efforts of nations and all peace-loving forces everywhere in order to halt the dangerous course of events toward tension and war and defend the supreme right of people and nations to free and dignified existence, independence, life, and peace. Socialist Romania and our country's president Comrade Nicolae Ceasussscu consistently speak out and militate for a transition to effective disarmament measures to gradually reduce all nuclear weapons by the end of the century and find separate and independent solutions to various problems of nuclear and overall disarmament. Being a consistent promoter of this policy, Romania hails and supports the Soviet Union's proposal on the withdrawal of intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe, and considers it a very important element in the efforts to pave the way for the elimination of all nuclear weapons on the continent and the total elimination of nuclear arsenals.

At the same time, in the belief that all states, regardless of size, must intensify efforts to eliminate the danger of war, our country -- on the basis of the impressive national referendum of last fall -- has unilaterally reduced armaments, troops, and military expenditures by 5 percent, and also called upon other states to adopt similar measures as soon as possible. This proves our will to proceed from words to facts, and the firm determination to do our best for disarmament and for a world without arms and war. [applause]

On the basis of Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's concept, and in the spirit of the internationalist traditions that have inspired the Romanian proletariat since its political emergence and in the spirit of the 13th congress decisions, the RCP today is developing broad relations with communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, national liberation movements, government parties in developing and nonaligned countries, and progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, and speaks out for strengthening their international unity and cooperation on the basis of principles of full equality of rights, mutual respect, and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other parties; our party considers this militant solidarity to be an important element in the overall struggle for national freedom, social progress, unhampered independent development of each nation, as well as detente, security, and peace in the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceasescu's untiring activity, his initiatives for cooperation, peace, and disarmament, and the correctness and humanism of the principles he promotes in his constant dialogue with party-state leaders and many other world public opinion figures have brought our country high prestige in the world and have strongly asserted Socialist Romania's leader in the awareness of mankind as an exceptionally political personality of contemporary ife, unanimously recognized as a Great Hero of Peace of cooperation and friendship among all natons. (loud applause and prolonged cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace!" and "Ceasescu-Romania, peace and friendship!").

The Romanian people, closely united around our glorious Communist Party and its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, again reiterate the firm and unflinching desire to fulfill, in an exemplary manner, the bright program of work and struggle adopted by the 13th party congress, to meet the party's national conference with new and important achievements, and to further raise socialist, sovereign, and independent Romania to higher peaks of progress and civilization. The Romanian people express militant solidarity with the working people everywhere and with advanced, democratic, and progressive forces throughout the world for the triumph of the noble ideals of peace, freedom, and human dignity. (applause)

Long live May Day, the day of international solidarity of all working people everywhere!

Long live the heroic and glorious RCP headed by Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live our wonderful people, the enthusiastic builder of socialism and communism in our fatherland!

Long live our beloved fatherland, the SR of Romania, and may it flourish!

May the policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation among all states triumph! (loud applause and cheers; chants for minutes on end: "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the people!", "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!", "Ceausescu-peace!", "Ceausescu-Romania, peace, and friendship!").

MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTER REPLACED 7 MAY

AU080806 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 May 87 p 5

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Nedelcu Marin has been relieved as minister of machine-building industry; Comrade Serban Teodorescu has been appointed as minister of machine-building industry.

GROWTH IN 'EFFICIENCY OF INVESTMENTS' CITED

AU061315 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 6 May 87

["A Comprehensive Investment Programme" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/5/1987 -- Starting 1965 Romania has allotted about one third of the national income to enlarged reproduction from some 20 percent in the previous three five-year periods. The optimization of the accumulation-consumption relationship was conducive to working out substantive investment programmes which provided for the basic restructuring of industry and agriculture, of the national economy as a whole. In the last four quinquennia (1966-1985), more than 2,800 billion lei were invested, which accounts for an almost eightfold larger amount than that registered in the first three five-year periods of socialist construction. With this as a basis, fixed assets -- essential components of the national wealth -- stand now at nearly 3,000 billion lei from only some hundreds 22 years ago, an evolution which reflects a substantial growth of the production capacity of industry, of the economy in general. Over 1981-1985 alone, fixed assets worth around 500 billion lei were put into operation. In 1985, there were 1,913 enterprises which operated in this branch, of which 1,456 state and 457 cooperative ones. In agriculture, fixed assets in state and enterprises grew from less than nine billion lei in 1960 to over 94 billion lei in 1985, while the fixed assets in producer cooperative farms -- from eight billion lei in 1962 to 70 billion lei in 1985. The farm machinery stock enlarged in the 1960-1985 interval from 26.5 thousand to 143.4 thousand with tractors, while the mechanical sowing machines doubled, and the self-propelled harvesters increased some eight times.

The investments were made according to the principle of harmonious development of production forces by territorial units. Now each county has 20 billion lei worth of fixed assets which provides for the achievement of a per capita volume of economic activities of nearly 70,000 lei, of which 50,000 lei [was] industrial output.

The efficiency of investments has steadily grown. Statistics show that in one invested leu the national income rose from 1.54 lei in 1970 to 2.63 lei in 1975 and 3.04 lei in 1985.

The Thirteenth RCP Congress decided that the accumulation rate should be maintained high. For this five-year period (1986-1990), the investment programme amounts to some 1,400 billion lei, of which 90 percent will be streamlined toward raising the productive potential of the economy. More than 1,500 production units will be built, and so the volume of fixed assets will amount to 3,500 billion lei at the end of the decade. Fixed assets worth over 190 billion lei belong to agriculture, while housing construction, education, culture, health care, physical education and sports benefit from almost 135 billion lei.

'INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT' OF AGRICULTURE NOTED

AU061344 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 6 May 87

["Romanian Agriculture on the Road of Intensive Development"]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/5/1987 -- Romania's farmland is of over 15 million hectares, of which almost ten million hectares are arable, some 4.4 million hectares are covered by pastrues and hayfields and the remaining area by orchards and vineyards. In the current five-year period farmland will extend by approx. 700,000 hectares.

Romania has built a powerful agriculture in the 25 years elapsed since the conclusion of cooperativization. Although the population working in this branch dropped from 6.2 million in 1950 to three million in 1985, the farm output increased more than 5 times from 1944. While being reorganized on socialist bases, the Romanian agriculture benefited from large investment which was in 1985 4.8 times bigger than in 1965. The number of farm tractors increased from 9,600 in 1965 to 184,000. The number of farm machinery trebled over 1965-1985. Agriculture used four times more fertilizers while the area laid out for irrigation grew from 230 thousand ha [hectares] to almost 3.2 million ha. Greater attention was paid to research and cadre training. At present Romania has 34 farm research institutes and central stations and 95 experiement stations throughout the country. More than 32,000 highly educated people work in Romania agriculture of whom 12.5 percent in research. Average per hectare productions of over 6,000 kg of wheat more than 20,000 kg of maize, over 3,500 kg of sunflower have been obtained following the capitalization of research results. The Romanian varieties of sunflower yielded productions of more than 5,000 kg per hectare. Noteworthy is the fact that within the FAO Romania coordinates researches in improving and cultivating sunflower strains.

Over 1986-1990, according to the 13th RCP Congress resolutions, stress will be laid on the intensive development of the Romanian agriculture through the implementation of the new agrarian revolution. The overall farm production will grow at an average annual rate of 8.5-9 percent, stress will be laid on increasing livestock and average meat, milk, wool and other productions. Works will be completed on all areas than can be economically irrigated.

CEAUSESCU NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO ISRAEL'S HERZOG

AU051050 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 May 87 p 5

[National Day message sent by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu to Hayim Herzog, president of the State of Israel]

[Text] To Mr Hayim Herzog, president of the State of Israel on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of independence, the national day of the Israeli people, I convey to you warm greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness and peace and prosperity to the people of your country.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI ENVOY ON REQUEST

AU061726 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1739 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/5/6987 -- May 6, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Yosef Govrin, ambassador of the State of Israel in Bucharest, upon the latter's request.

The Israeli ambassador handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Yitzhaq Shamir, prime minister of the State of Israel.

During the talk held on the occasion, aspects of the ties between Romania and Israel were approached and the wish was expressed to work to further develop them.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR ARMS TALKS, U.S. PROBLEMS

LD051628 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] The forthcoming eighth round of Geneva negotiations on the reduction and limitation of nuclear missile armaments and the demilitarization of space gives rise to hope that the two great powers will this time achieve a turnabout on questions of disarmament. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] Moscow and Washington expect that the eighth round of the Geneva negotiations on the reduction and limitation of nuclear missile armaments and the demilitarization of space could lead to a historic agreement on reducing armaments. If this should happen, all the necessary preconditions would be created for Reagan and Gorbachev to meet for a third time before the end of this year. On the other hand, with the signing of an agreement on the abolition of medium- and short-range missiles from Europe, the road would also be open for the signing of an agreement on a reduction of strategic nuclear armaments.

During the forthcoming eighth round of talks the U.S. delegation will offer to the USSR Reagan's new proposal, which envisages the two superpowers' reducing their strategic armaments by 50 percent over the coming 7 years. An agreement on this was reached in the meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in Reykjavik but, as is known, the agreement was not concluded because of Mikhail Gorbachev's disagreement with Reagan's SDI -- that is, Star Wars. However, recently there has been less and less talk of Star Wars, among other things because even many U.S. scientists believe that the realization of such a plan of defense is unrealizable in practice. It appears they have come to this conclusion in the USSR as well; Moscow is obviously no longer making the reaching of an agreement on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons conditional on Reagan's holding back from Star Wars. If this holds true, it could result in the reaching of an agreement on the reduction of strategic nuclear armaments by 50 percent. The two delegations' optimism that all this can be achieved in the foreseeable future -- in the first instance an agreement on the abolition of medium- and short-range missiles from Europe -- indicates that Shultz' recent visit to Moscow was more successful than anyone had expected, and that the United States, despite some opposition to the effect that Europe was being left devoid of medium-range missiles and because of the alleged Soviet superiority in conventional weapons, has decided to go for an agreement with Moscow.

No need to mention whose interest is served if all this is realized. Moscow really needs an agreement on missiles and -- there should be no doubt about this -- it will do everything possible to reach an agreement. Precisely because of this it can be expected that Reagan's latest proposal for reducing strategic nuclear armaments will get a good reception, because in practical terms it is virtually no different from Gorbachev's well-known initiatives on this same question. Indeed, it changes nothing, whether the reduction in strategic nuclear armaments by 50 percent will be realized within 7 or 5 years, as proposed by Gorbachev, because if there is will on both sides for an agreement to be reached, everything else will be easier. Of course, all these agreements would not remove the dangers still facing the world, but, the risk of some new war breaking out would be incomparably smaller and the scope for further development in the field of disarmament would be greater.

We need to wait for the outcome of the eighth round of negotiations in Geneva, when it will be clearer to everyone the extent to which present expectations become realistic.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ARRIVES 7 MAY

Met by Dizdarevic

LD071311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) -- Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Yugoslavia today for an official visit. At Belgrade airport the guest from Berlin was met and greeted by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, together with his aides.

Shortly after his arrival the GDR foreign minister will be received by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC. Later this afternoon official Yugoslav-German talks will open and will be resumed tomorrow. It has been reported that the two ministers will discuss a wide range of issues of bilateral relations and cooperation with special emphasis on Yugoslav-GDR economic links. Reference will also be made to topical issues of the international political and economic scene.

This evening Raif Dizdarevic will give a formal dinner in honor of Minister Fischer, during which toasts will be exchanged.

Received by Mikulic

LD071512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in the Palace of the Federation. Fischer is paying an official visit to our country.

During the talks, which were also attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, they discussed bilateral cooperation between the two countries, and some international questions. They established that relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR are developing successfully. Last year's trade in goods increased within the framework of balanced exports and imports.

They included that with the additional involvement of the two countries' economies goods exchanges in 1987 could reach $1 billion.

Mikulic and Fischer also discussed increased economic cooperation. They pointed out significant opportunities for deeper cooperation in the areas of joint investments, industrial cooperation, and joint participation in third markets. Mention was also made of promoting cooperation in the areas of scientific and technological development, cultural, technical, and other cooperation.

Round of Talks Open

LD072106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1906 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) -- The first round of talks between foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and the GDR, Raif Dizdarevic and Oskar Fischer, took place in a working and constructive atmosphere, characterized by mutual understanding and readiness for a comprehensive exchange of views.

At the beginning of the meeting, Dizdarevic and Fischer exchanged views on the totality of relations and bilateral cooperation, with a special accent on economic ties.

Both sides stressed that bilateral cooperation is developing well and that its bases were laid by presidents Tito and Honecker during their meetings. In this connection it was said that relations should be developed on these bases regardless of the specific features of each country's own development. This could also present an element for enriching mutual ties between Yugoslavia and the GDR. Both sides noted the significance of contacts at other levels, through which ties and cooperation between the two countries are strengthened. It was said that a visit by the president of the Federal Executive Council to the GDR could be expected, even this year, as well as a visit to Yugoslavia by the president of the GDR's People's Chamber.

Both sides related their countries' socioeconomic developments. These were discussed in particular this afternoon during a reception for the guest from Berlin given by Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The GDR foreign minister stressed that the two countries are developing very successful cooperation in all areas of life, despite certain differences and specific features. Both sides pointed out that mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, and equality represent the starting point for a successful development of bilateral relations.

Concerning economic relations, it was said that the economies of both countries had already shown that there are great opportunities for successful cooperation as they complement each other. The GDR is seventh on the list of Yugoslavia's foreign political partners, while our country occupies 10th place on the list of the GDR's partners. The fact that 40 percent of trade includes long-term arrangements is of particular importance.

During the talk, mention was made of scientific and technical cooperation and its significance for the totality of relations. The results of cooperation in this area so far are satisfactory. This was pointed out by both sides. The same assessment was made of cultural and educational cooperation. Raif Dizdarevic and Oskar Fischer stressed that the two sides share great similarities in approaches and assessments to the subject of bilateral cooperation.

The end of today's talks was devoted to the exchange of views on international questions. Minister Fischer expounded his views on some problems concerning East-West relations and disarmament, stressing in particular the significance of Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals in this area. He expressed the conviction and hope that the disarmament process would finally progress, and recalled some GDR initiatives in this connection. Minister Fischer said that with regard to the present situation in Europe and the world, the GDR supports the policy of maintaining a balance through arms reduction. Both sides emphasized their interest in starting the process of reducing the burden of armaments, both in countries belonging to blocs, and those outside military formations.

The Dizdarevic-Fischer talks will resume tomorrow morning. The Yugoslav foreign minister is expected to talk about some issues concerning the international situation.

Minister Fischer visited the memorial center this afternoon and laid flowers at President Tito's grave.

ADN Reports 7 May Talks

LD072126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1933 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (ADN) -- During his official talks with Raif Dizdarevic, which began today in the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry, Oskar Fischer pointed to the successful realization of the resolutions of the 11th SED Party Congress. The strict maintenance of the unity of economic and social policy, as well as the constant stimulation of the broadest democratic cooperation and help in determining policy, had given the GDR's development continuing dynamism, he stressed. The increasing possibilities for a still more purposeful extension of collaboration with Yugoslavia rested on this basis.

Raif Dizdarevic underlined his complete agreement with the assessment of bilateral collaboration. Yugoslavia greatly values the achievements of the GDR, and today it is a significant factor in the peaceful development in central Europe.

The ministers discussed steps to continue lasting contacts at the highest level. Raif Dizdarevic gladly accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to the GDR.

Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner

LD072222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2240 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) -- This evening in the Palace of the Federation, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner in honor of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

At the dinner, which was attended by representatives of political, public and cultural life, as well as other prominent figures, the host and his guest gave toasts.

In his toast, Raif Dizdarevic stressed that relations between the two socialist countries were developing positively on firm foundations laid down by Presidents Tito and Honecker. These foundations and principles, on which mutual relations are developing, are of lasting value. It is in our interest, Dizdarevic said, to preserve and further strengthen them.

Dizdarevic further stressed that differences that exist in the manners of socialist development and in international positions do not present an obstacle in the development of friendly cooperation. He stressed that the cooperation and relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR have a wider international significance and represent a contribution to cooperation and security in Europe. In connection with the initiatives for the reduction of nuclear and other arms in Europe, the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed that this is a chance that Europe should not miss. Toward these efforts, Dizdarevic concluded, all countries, regardless of their size, should contribute.

In his toast, Oskar Fischer gave thanks for the hospitality shown him and stressed that the dialogue that started today with the Yugoslav foreign minister was very fruitful. He said that bilateral relations are based on solid foundations. We can say with every right, Fischer stressed, that cooperation between the GDR and Yugoslavia in the 3 decades since diplomatic relations were established has reached the highest level in all areas. Mentioning bilateral cooperation in various areas, Oskar Fischer also pointed out the marking in Berlin of the bicentennial of the birth of Vuk Karadzic.

The guest from the GDR also spoke about the efforts that the two countries are making to preserve peace and for disarmament. In conclusion, he expressed the conviction that his visit to Yugoslavia would contribute to the development of friendly bilateral cooperation.

ADN Reports Dizdarevic Toast

LD072300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2140 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] [No dateline as received] At a gala banquet in honor of his guest from the GDR, Raif Dizdarevic stressed the interest of the SFRY Government in the further development of cooperation with the GDR. The history of bilateral relations has shown that differences in the two countries' paths of development constitute no obstacle to the development of cooperation. Yugoslavia is interested in further developing the bases of this cooperation. Another aim in the future is the continuity of contacts between state and party leaderships. Thus, an active contribution toward stability in Europe will be made.

Raif Dizdarevic stated that Europe today has the chance to change from an arms arsenal to a region in which nuclear weapons will gradually disappear altogether. Europe should not miss this historic chance. The SFRY and the GDR will undertake joint efforts, from almost identical positions, in order to use it. It is in this spirit that Yugoslavia is also involved with the Nonaligned Movement.

In his reply, Oskar Fischer stated that bilateral relations rest on a solid foundation. The constant development and deepening of the trusting relationship is of benefit to the peoples of the two countries.

On the international situation, the foreign minister stated that preserving peace and preventing a nuclear inferno are the most important and urgent tasks of the present. The proposal of the USSR to eliminate Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe offers the chance to start concrete reductions in nuclear weapons. The GDR, in the heart of Europe, is doing everything possible to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil. This is the aim of the appeal from Erich Honecker to the chancellor of the FRG, Helmut Kohl, and of the initiative put forward jointly by the GDR and the CSSR to create a nuclear weapon-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe.

The GDR, Oskar Fischer said, is following with great attention the support of the nonaligned states for peace, disarmament, and cooperation on the basis of equal rights in the world. It accords great respect to the active role of Yugoslavia in this movement.

RADIOACTIVE POWDERED MILK IMPORTED FROM POLAND

AU271227 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] The Zajecar Milk and Dairy Products Factory did buy radioactive powdered milk from Poland. According to our correspondent from the Bar Port, 287,925 kg of the milk have been delivered to the Zajecar factory and then repacked and sold to domestic consumers, mostly to the Gornji Milanovac Takovo Combine. Only about 20 days ago, people from the Zajecar factory energetically claimed that not a single gram of that milk had been imported. The milk was imported from Poland through the Centrocoop of Belgrade.

PEOPLE'S ARMY COMMUNISTS DISCUSS MODERNIZATION

AU021812 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2490 2 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[Milorad Pantelic report on the sixth session of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army on "Current Ideological Questions of the Further Building of the Army and the Tasks of Communists in the Implementation of the Medium-term Plan of Its Development" held at the Army Hall in Belgrade on 26 March: "New Impulses to the Development of the Armed Forces"]

[Excerpts] The discussion of current ideological questions concerning the further modernization of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in the LCY Organization in the YPA has arisen as the basic subject of the gathering from the necessity that these questions, which are of great significance for the defense of the country, should be discussed on the widest basis and that the LCY organizations and organs, commands, and other factors in the Army and society should become involved to the maximum extent in this field during the coming period. [passage omitted]

Modernization of the Army was discussed most, simply because the Army is the chief part of the SFRY Armed Forces. As Mile Ruzinovski pointed out in his opening speech, this is a constant obligation and task of all the factors in Army building, and especially of the Communists and the LCY Organization in the YPA. This necessity has been conditioned by several basic factors.

First, international relations in the world and the arming of many armies with the most modern arms and equipment, plus the general increase in the blocs' armaments, seriously warn us that we must constantly care about the opportunities for efficiently opposing a potential aggressor.

Second, some social and economic trends in our country and the possibility of their getting worse whet the appetite and the aspirations of potential aggressors for our land.

Third, the activities of the internal enemy and hostile emigrants, in collusion with the forces of potential aggressors and exploiting our current difficulties and events, urgently demand a strengthening of defense preparations by society as a whole. [passage omitted]

The modernization of the Army, the opening speaker considered, is conditioned by the abilities of society and should accompany the overall trends, preparations, and modernization of the All-People's Defense System as a whole. He nevertheless believed that in the coming period, under a similar material situation, we may achieve much more in a shorter time, within the framework of internal readjustments, through a strict adherence to the plan, discipline, and rationalization at all the levels and in all fields.

Leading the People -- The Central Question of Training [subhead]

After the opening speech, a discussion developed in which critical and self-critical tones prevailed, accompanied by (constructive) proposals for overcoming the existing difficulties.

Svetozar Visnjic spoke about technical modernization in the Ljubljana army region. He pointed out that the planned changes have not been fully implemented, chiefly because of objective circumstances. However, in some other fields, such as mobilization, training, infrastructure, and general living and working conditions, notable results have been achieved.

Referring to the events and changes in the world, Zorko Canadi pointed out that we are constantly forced to increase the combat capabilities of our Army, not so much as a conventional armed force, but above all through a development of military skills, espirit de corps, combat deployment, and armaments; Communists in particular should be involved here. Canadi assessed that the achievements in developing and equipping the YPA in the past medium-term period were positive, but he stressed that the results could have been better. He repeated the requirement of our all-people's defense concept: that man is its basic factor, and leading men imposes itself as the central question of training. [passage omitted]

Milos Brankovic spoke about the need to preserve the AVNO [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] principles in the Army and about the occurence of opportunism in some of its parts. It is impermissible, he said, that we deal to such an extent with unacceptable theses about so-called civilian instead of military service and other attacks on the basic values of the YPA.

Nikola Drakulic spoke about the need for more stable sources of financing for the YPA's life and work. He pointed out that this point has decisive influence on its modernization and development, particularly in crisis situations.

Georgije Jovicic pointed out that the combat readiness of the YPA is one of the constant and most important tasks of all its personnel as well as of the LCY Organization in the YPA, the commands, units, institutions, and officers. He also assessed the development and modernization of the Armed Forces as very important questions. He therefore believes that the LCY Organization in the YPA should, with its present activities, inject new impulses in the sense of comprehending the situation of the moment, responsibility, discipline, science, creativity, innovations, striving, and so forth. He said that this should also be done along the line of command as soon as possible, without waiting for the conclusions from this session to reach the units and without many meetings at higher levels. The method of work at these levels is also a matter of modernization.

Modernization, as we have seen, is of capital importance for the combat readiness of the YPA and our Armed Forces and thus for society as a whole.

MIKULIC 'SATISFIED' WITH IMPROVED EXPORT RESULTS

AU171328 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 87 pp 1, 6

[Goran Drenjak report: "Good Opportunity for Exporters"]

[Excerpts] Rijeka, 11 Apr -- Federal measures for stimulating exports are producing results because exports to the hard currency markets were 8.3 percent greater in the period to 6 April than exports in the same period last year. This should be interpreted as a good opportunity for all active exporters, among which are Yugoslav shipping, shipbuilding, tourism, and ports. This is the main conclusion of the talks FEC President Branko Mikulic held with the representatives of the Rijeka business region. [passage omitted]

We should be satisfied with export results, said Mikulic, because we have improved the structure of exporting. The drop in the total imports was influenced by the significant reduction in the delivery of our goods to the clearing market. If we take into account only exports to the markets of the developed West, our exports in the first 3 months were 12 percent greater than in the same period last year. [paragraph continues]

Currently it seems to be more attractive in terms of income to sell our goods on the domestic market rather than on the foreign markets because of the continual increase in prices, but we are convinced that the final balance and the application of economic laws, which we are not going to abandon, will show the fallacy of this policy. We will use economic measures to try and reduce inflation which is necessary for halting the further deterioration of the value of the dinar, said Mikulic. [passage omitted]

PANCEVSKI DISCUSSES ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD121411 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0828 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- We paid too high a price for freedom, independence, equality, coexistence, development, self-management, and all the other gains of the National Liberation war and the socialist revolution, for us to turn away from the path of our basic orientations, said Milan Pancevski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an interview with TANJUG.

Speaking about topical ideopolitical questions of the implementation and development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Pancevski stressed that the LCY has always attached and still gives exceptional importance to the implementation and development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection as a constituent part and inherent expression of the total essence of our socialist self-managing society. The topicality of the LCY's struggle for the implementation and development of this system arises out of its total ideopolitical involvement in realizing its strategic goals and tasks in social development, and out of the specific problems and contradictions our society is facing at the present juncture, said Pancevski.

The struggle of the working class, of the LCY, and of all progressive social forces to further develop self-management and to energetically overcome all the barriers and causes affecting its stagnation; to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the working class and all nations and nationalities; and to protect the integrity, sovereignty and independence of the country and the other gains of our socialist revolution, necessarily contains within itself and presupposes the even greater affirmation, strengthening, and development of the system of all-people's defense and social protection, stressed the member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In the same way, he said, the effective surmounting of the present major and complex problems in socioeconomic life and in the functioning of the political system, is tied up to a certain correlated extent with this system, as the guarantee for the overall stability of society, particularly with the system of social self-protection, as one of the important factors that facilitates the broadest and most firm involvement of working people and citizens in the effective elimination of unfavorable situations.

The struggle for the strengthening of the system of all-people's defense and self protection is particularly pronounced in the present period, said Pancevski, because of the presence of the escalation of the activities of all antisocialist, anti-self-management, and hostile forces, which are active within and outside of the country, and the essence of whose activity is the destabilization and the destruction of Yugoslavia and its system. Because of the very complex military-political and economic situation in the world, and within this context in the Mediterranean and in the balkans, and the constant danger to world peace and security, the strengthening of defense and self-protection capability is an imperative for the stability and security of our country.

Proceeding from such importance of the struggle for the consistent implementation and development of the defense and self-protection system and the orientations of the 13th LCY Congress, the LCY, Pancevski stressed, is calling for the more consistent implementation of its ideopolitical and doctrinary tenets. On this basis, our essential orientation and direction of action are that working people, citizens, and all self-managing and social subjects be the basic proponents of the defense and protection of fundamental social values, which are their inalienable right and duty. Thus, the basic characteristic of our defense and self-protection system is its working class, all-people's and all-Yugoslav character.

Only in this way is it possible to guarantee the immediate and historical interest of the working class and all nations and nationalities of Yugoslvia in the development of socialism, self-management, coexistence, and stable social development. This means the constant intensification of the Marxist concept of an armed people, which we began to realize during the National Liberation War and the socialist revolution, and have constantly expanded through the development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. This is why, Pancevski said, we must involve ourselves even more energetically in the consistent realization of the constitutional orientations relating to the united system of organization, preparation, and the participation of the Federation, Republics, provinces and other political and self-managing subjects, right down to the working people and citizens, in the defense system. The strength of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, he said, arises out of this kind of concept which expresses and gives form to the dialectical unity of the expansiveness and uniformity of this system in which every working man and citizen and his self-managing and political associations represent independent subjects and a part of the uniform system of defense and protection.

Pancevski noted that emphasis on the ideological and doctrinary bases of our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, one the one hand, arises out of the fact that its implementation is the basic and essential precondition for its strength and efficiency, and on the other hand is necessary because certain forces are attempting to negate and distort the character and basic postulates of this system. The ideological essence of such attacks is the challenging negation and distortion of the concept of an armed people, the working class, all people's and all-Yugoslav character of our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, its conceptual and functional unity, its defense character, and the leading and leadership role of the LC in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

In the same way, Pancevski said, theories that represent in their essence unacceptable and alien bases, concepts and models for our defense system, or the socialist self-management character of our social relations are imposed. All this taken together, in the final analysis, represents a direct attack on the basic subjects of defense and protection with the ultimate goal of destabilizing and destroying the constitutional system of our society. The ideological support and backup for these phenomena and tendencies, Pancevski explained, are the forces acting from positions of anarcholiberalism, antinationalistic and separatist forces, the bourgeois right, or on the other hand forces acting from technobureaucratic and statist positions.

The ideological and political danger of the activity of these forces, the member of the LCY Central Committee presidium said, does not lie in their real strength, but in the fact that their ideological and political platform is directly connected and interrelated with the interests and plans of reactionary forces beyond the borders of our country, and of the broader bloc interest in the creation and redistribution of new spheres of influence and domination.

In this context, Pancevski stressed, the exponents of such phenomena are aiming directly at putting military-political and propaganda pressure on our country, aimed at weakening our defense capability, or at waging a so-called special war. Their aim is essentially the destabilization of our system, in which these exponents, whether consciously or not, are only puppets in the realization of alien interests.

In such a context, Pancevski said, the various platforms and theories lauched essentially have the aim of creating, by means of attacks on the bases and subjects of the system of defense and protection, conditions for an unhindered attack and the destruction of the basic values of our society such as: self-management, independence, the equality and brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, the sovereignty and integrity of our country, and independence and nonalignment in international relations. The working class, nations, nationalities, and the LCY will certainly not permit this, he stressed.

Bearing in mind the continually topical importance of the development of the system of defense and protection and the current socioeconomic and political conditions in the country and the wider international situation, the LCY is devoting particular attention to strengthening the defense capability of the country, its security and the protection of basic social values, said Pancevski. In this area, the basic direction of the LC's activity is that every working man, citizen, and social subject should in their immediate work and activity encompass and guarantee all the essential elements of the defense and self-protection system. Proceeding from the fact that the system of all people's defense and social self-managing socioeconomic relations, he stressed that certain theories according to which, in the present unfavorable socioeconomic conditions, material investments with the aim of strengthening and securing the complete defense and security capability of our country are unnecessary and irrational, and there are no real possibilities for the necessary investments in this area, and so on, are ideologically and politically unacceptable.

Such ideas, he said, clearly treat our defense and self-protection system as an isolated segment outside of basic, self-management, socioeconomic, and political relations and currents. What is more, it is not understood that defense and general security and social stability are a necessary precondition and direct requrement for our policy of long-term economic stabilization, which surely in itself encompasses regard for the real and optimal material possibilities of society.

He noted that in this context it is quite obvious that in the overall functioning of our defense system and particularly of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] the presence of such relations, which are the direct expression of our orientations regarding the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, is important. These are, for example, the rational and economic utilization of resources, the foundation of develoment on the basis of scientific and research work, the important elements of self-financing, successful specific-purpose production, which is not only of defense but also of social importance and a positive influence on the overall development of the production forces of society, and significant investments in major material and infrastructural benefits on the part of the army, which have the broadest social use, and so on.

The LCY attaches particular importance to the ideopolitical, moral, and combat capability of our Armed Forces with the aim of the successful realization of their functions of defending and protecting the country from any possible aggressor, continued Pancevski. The YPA and territorial defense are successfully implementing these tasks, but the LC must involve itself even more in society as a whole and in the Armed Forces to secure even more favorable ideopolitical, socioeconomic, technical and technological, and other prerequisites for the constant strengthening of their combat readiness. Within this framework, he said, all organizations and organs of the LC are presented with exceptionally important tasks in further ideopolitical, professional and military training of the ranks and officers of the Armed Forces, and the strengthening of the ideopolitical action and moral unity within them.

At the same time, within the framework of strengthening the overall ideopolitical offensive aimed at realizing the strategic goals of self-managing socioeconomic and political development, the LC must involve itself even more in energetically stamping out all phenomena and tendencies, and thwarting the activity of their proponents, which signify the negation or distortion of the role and position of our Armed Forces, and in particular the YPA, and even an attempt to attack the system itself of the Armed Forces or certain of its subjects, Pancevski considered. The Armed Forces, the YPA in particular, are the subject of attacks from various antiself-management, antisocialist and hostile forces within and outside of the country, because in them these forces see the solid bulwark against the realization of their sinister aims and plans for the destruction of the constitutional order of our society.

Regardless of the differences in the manifestation of these attempts, their ideological and political essence is quite clear and transparent, said Pancevski. The fact that these forces are making themselves heard more loudly and offensively is not a reflection of the strengthening of their power and influence, but is a question of the utilization of certain unfavorable trends and processes in society, such as the socioeconomic crisis, the stagnation of self-managment, the insufficiently effective functioning of the political system, the growth in nationalistic forces, and so on. Besides, in similar situations at the beginning of the seventies these hostile forces appeared with the same or similar theories with regard to the role of the Armed Forces and the YPA in society, Pancevski recalled.

The LC, and society as a whole, has always given and is giving replies and opposing these forces above all by strengthening the struggle for the most consistent possible realization of the basic values of our society, for surmounting the causes and eliminating the resistance of proponents who oppose the progresive social changes in the direction of the consolidation of self-management, the overall and most united development of the country, by strengthening the equality, brotherhood and unity of all nations and nationalities, and through the constant and energetic engagement on behalf of the further affirmation, realization and development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and in this framework the realization of the role and tasks of our Armed Forces.

To achieve all these goals, the LC must, among other things, engage itself more with regard to the greater and more efficient operation of the overall system of social self-protection in all areas of social life and work. We must ensure, said Milan Pancevski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in conclusion, that working people and citizens affirm themselves even more through their self-protection mechanisms as the basic proponents of the protection of the basic values of our society.

The LC must particularly involve itself in this at the level of the far more effective protection of self-management and social property, constitutionality and legality, and the level of the broadest involvement of working people and citizens in the struggle with all antisocialist, antiself-management, and hostile forces.

MILOVAN DJILAS COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN SFRY

AU061152 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6 May 87 p 2

[Report on interview with Yugoslav dissident Milovan Djilas by Maren Koester in Vienna on 5 May: "'Democracy Is the Only Way for Yugoslavia'; After 18 Years Djilas Is in Vienna Again"]

[Text] Vienna -- Sooner or later Yugoslavia will follow the road to democracy: Milovan Djilas, well-known Yugoslav dissident and former fellow-fighter of Tito's, expressed his "absolute" conviction about this in Vienna on Tuesday [5 May]. His son will live to see it, he said optimistically. For the East Bloc Djilas predicted an "Away-From-Rome" movement. This can only be avoided if Moscow transforms the empire into some sort of Soviet commenwealth. For his part the former chief ideologist no longer considers communism desirable because "it is impossible to establish a classless society."

Djilas, who wishes Yugoslavia to have freedom of the press, closer ties with Western Europe and a "mixed economy" of state and private enterprises, received his passport only a few months ago. After a stay in Rome and a visit to his son in London, his third trip abroad has brought him to Vienna at the invitation of the OeVP Political Academy.

According to Djilas, Yugoslavia is threatened with disintegration now that Tito's concept of a federation has become obsolete. Today the part is split up into national and ideological factions. A Central Committee session only a few days ago clearly showed this; the broad spectrum of nationalists, socialists,and orthodox Leninists demonstrates how badly split the Party is.

In Djilas' opinion, workers self-management, which has been the watchword of the Yugoslav path to socialism for years, has failed. In retrospect Djilas goes as far as to assert that workers self-management was introduced only for ideological purposes in order to mark off Yugoslavia from Soviet red tape. In the beginning it gave positive stimuli to the economy. Now, however, the workers no longer have any influence on the state -- except in an indirect way, by going on strike.

Djilas excludes the possibility that the Belgrade leadership will use the military against the ongong wave of strikes. "This would be the beginning of the end, "because other nations would consider this a "Serb conspiracy" since the posts in the army leadership are occupied by Serbs.

From his own experience Djilas notes that the human rights situation in Yugoslavia has improved. In the fifties and sixties he was imprisoned for his criticism of the Yugoslav path to communism. The present pressure exerted by foreign human rights organizations on Belgrade must not be underestimated. The lenient sentence (6 months suspended) for the student Dobroslav Paraga, who was tried for his public description of the dismal conditions in Yugoslav prisons, is certainly partly due to the case receiving so much attention abroad.

Djilas harshly criticized the leadership of the Republic of Bosnia. It is still adhering to Tito's obsolete system and refuses any reforms. The human rights situation is particularly bad there, too. Three teachers, for instance, were tried becuase they had bought newspapers in the more liberal neighboring Republic of Serbia. In view of these events, the legal system in Yugoslavia urgently needs reform, the dissident complained.

Djilas gave a lecture on "Austria and the Southern Slvas" before the Schwarzenberg Forum on Tuesday evening. His main thesis was that the positive elements in the history of the two countries must be better exposed.

TANJUG CITES SFRY PRESIDENCY ON NUCLEAR STATIONS

LD041243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency, in its report on the state of and problems in domestic and foreign policy, has taken a clear stand on the construction of nuclear power stations in our country, something about which there has been much discussion recently.

Pointing out the need for a comprehensive and critical study of all aspects of the development of nuclear energy and the application of nuclear technology, the State Presidency is against any kind of overly-hasty solutions. The following paragraph in the report confirms this.

"Decisions on the construction of nuclear power stations in the country cannot be adopted until the results of these comprehensive critical studies are known, studies which should be incorporated into the basis for the adoption of the long-term program for the development of electrical energy and the joint development plan for the electric power industry. Above all, they should take into account full use of our own natural resources (water, coal, and some unconventional sources) as well as the updating of the whole program of long-term measures for the rational use of, substitution and conservation of all types of energy."

In the meantime, the SFRY Presidency adds, it is necessary that the competent inspection and other organs ensure the consistent implementation of the regulations relating to the protection of the environment from nuclear and other energy sources.

ZAGREB COURT POSTPONES DEATH SENTENCE ON ARTUKOVIC

LD051058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 5 May 87

[Summary] Zagreb, 5 May (TANJUG) -- The president of the Zagreb District Court has decided to postpone carrying out the death penalty on Adrija Artukovic, a former leader of the independent state of Croatia. The death sentence was confirmed by the Federal Court in September 1986. An examination of the state of health of Andrija Artukovic has revealed a deterioration in his physical and mental state of health, so the president of the Zagreb District Court has decided not to allow the death penalty to be carried out while his state of health prevails. This does not mean that the death sentence has been dropped or changed.